



Some of the guidelines presented in this document could be adapted to comply with the measures put in place by the Gouvernement du Québec to prevent the further spread of COVID-19.



What to do:

**BEFORE
DURING
AFTER**
a flood



Urgence Québec

*Government information
in emergency situations*



BEFORE
a flood

Keep important contact information

Urgence Québec | urgencequebec.gouv.qc

To access information on the current situation in each region affected by a disaster, the programs and services available, and the measures to take, consult [Urgence Québec's](http://urgencequebec.gouv.qc) Web page. Information on flooding is also available on Urgence Québec's social media accounts: on Facebook, on the [Urgence Québec page](https://www.facebook.com/urgencequebec) and on Twitter at [@urgencequebec](https://twitter.com/urgencequebec).

Services Québec | 1 877 644-4545 | Quebec.ca

Programs, services and measures implemented by the Québec government:

Contact Services Québec for information on Québec government services and programs available to individuals and businesses affected by flooding.

Cards, licences, permits and certificates issued by the Québec government:

Contact Services Québec for information on your cards, licences, permits or certificates issued by government departments and agencies. You can also obtain help online via the Québec government website [Québec.ca](http://Quebec.ca).

Centre antipoison du Québec (poison control centre) | 1 800 463-5060 | Quebec.ca

In the event of poisoning or intoxication, contact the Centre antipoison du Québec for information. The poison control centre is an emergency telephone service available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.



For all emergencies, call 911.



BEFORE
a flood

Have an emergency kit

Make sure that you have an emergency kit containing everything that you and your family members—and your pets, if any—would need during the first 72 hours following a disaster.

What should be in an emergency kit?

- ✓ Potable water: six liters of water per person
- ✓ Non-perishable food: canned food, cereal bars, crackers, cookies, etc.
- ✓ Manual can-opener
- ✓ Battery-operated radio and spare batteries
- ✓ Headlamp or flashlight and candles with matches
- ✓ First-aid kit
- ✓ Cash

Add photocopies of documents that are good to have on hand (for each member of the family):

- ✓ Identity papers
- ✓ Insurance policy
- ✓ Prescriptions for medications and eyeglasses
- ✓ List of emergency contacts

Keep your emergency kit in a place that is easy to reach and make sure that every member of your family knows where it is.

If you already have an emergency kit, check its contents regularly and, if necessary, replace expired items and replenish those that have been used.

Each pet needs to have its own carrier during an evacuation. Make sure that your pet wears a collar with an ID tag with your current contact information (e.g. name and telephone number) on it. This will make it possible to quickly reunite you if your pet escapes or becomes lost during an evacuation.



TO LEARN MORE

Ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec
Québec.ca

Topic area Public safety and Emergencies

Section Comment se préparer à une situation d'urgence (available in French only)

Page Comment se préparer à la maison (available in French only) > Préparer sa trousse d'urgence pour la maison (available in French only)



BEFORE a flood

Check to see if your house is located in a flood risk area

Learn about the risk of flooding in your area and check whether your house is located in a flood risk area by consulting the Géo-Inondations website at geoinondations.gouv.qc.ca.

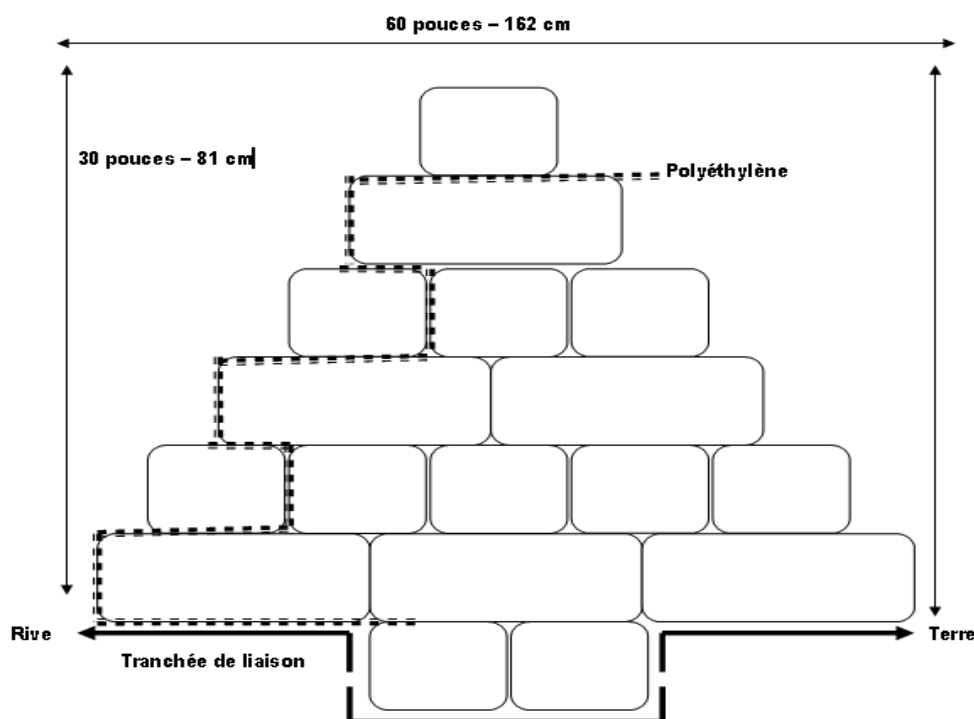
Ask your insurer about what coverage you have on your house in the event of a flood.

If your house is located in a flood risk area, **contact your municipality to find out, in advance, how to obtain sandbags.**

How to build a sandbag dike?

In an emergency, a sandbag dike can provide good protection against flooding. To build one, proceed as follows:

- ✓ Lay the bottom layer of sandbags perpendicular to the alignment of the dike and the direction of water flow.
- ✓ If possible, dig a bonding trench and use it as a foundation, as shown in the diagram below.
- ✓ Don't fill the bags completely. Partially filled bags bond together better and are less likely to shift.
- ✓ Alternate the direction of the bags from one layer to the next (perpendicular to the dike, parallel to the dike, etc.).
- ✓ To minimize seepage, weave a polyethylene sheet in and out between bag layers on the side of the dike exposed to rising water, as shown by the dotted line in the diagram above.



TO LEARN MORE

Urgence Québec
Québec.ca

Topic area Public safety and Emergencies
Section Situations d'urgence, sinistres et risques naturels (available in French only)
Page Inondation (available in French only)



DURING a flood

Protect your home and your belongings

For the current event reports and for information on the measures to take, follow the social media both of your municipality and Urgence Québec. Listen to regional media, as well.

Do you live near a water course?

Monitor water course levels and flows by consulting the Vigilance website at: geoegl.msp.gouv.qc.ca/adnv2.

Do you live by the St. Lawrence River?

Consult the tide table, at the following website: tides.gc.ca/eng/data.

Precautions to be taken if flood waters gets into your home:

- ✓ Move your valuables as well as any items that can be removed from the basement or ground floor to an upper floor.
- ✓ Put chemicals or harmful products in a safe place and out of children's reach.
- ✓ Block sewers in the basement to avoid backflow, in the absence of an anti-backflow valve.
- ✓ Plug the floor drain in the basement to reduce the amount of water that may come up through the drainpipe.
- ✓ Use an auxiliary sump pump to drain water from your home if necessary.
- ✓ Remove or secure all bulky objects outdoors that could be carried away by the water, posing a threat to others.
- ✓ Turn off the power and turn off the gas to eliminate the risk of electrocution or fire. However, **do not turn off the power if the water has already started to enter your home**. Immediately contact Hydro-Québec, at **1 800 790-2424**.
- ✓ For the natural gas supply, close the main gas entry valve, keeping in mind that it must be reopened only by a specialist. Close the valves on any propane bottles and tanks.
- ✓ Place bags of sand and membranes in front of each entrance and opening (doors, garage and window well) if the municipality advises you to do so.



TO LEARN MORE

Urgence Québec
Québec.ca

Topic area Public safety and Emergencies

Section Situations d'urgence, sinistres et risques naturels (available in French only)

Page Inondation (available in French only)



DURING
a flood

Prevent carbon monoxide poisoning

Use of fuel-burning appliances

If you are using fuel-burning appliances (devices that run on propane, wood, fuel oil, gasoline or natural gas), you should be aware that these devices can produce carbon monoxide, an odourless, colourless gas that can be fatal. You should protect yourself by using a battery-powered carbon monoxide detector.

Instructions to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning

- ✓ Follow the usage, maintenance and safety guidelines for your fuel-burning appliances.
- ✓ If they are designed for outdoor use, don't use them indoors, and keep them as far away from doors and windows as possible.
- ✓ Never operate them in an enclosed space, even if the door is open.
- ✓ Never obstruct an appliance's air intake or exhaust system.
- ✓ Never use a gas-fired kitchen range or portable stove for heating purposes.

If your carbon monoxide detector goes off, or if you or someone else in your household is experiencing symptoms such as headache, nausea, fatigue, vomiting, dizziness or weakness, act immediately:

- ✓ Go outside.
- ✓ Dial **911** or call the Centre antipoison du Québec (poison control centre) at **1-800-463 5060**.
- ✓ Leave the door open to ventilate the premises thoroughly.
- ✓ Have your fuel-burning appliances inspected by a professional before using them again.



Don't go back inside, even for a few minutes, until authorized to do so by a firefighter.



Use of auxiliary equipments

Auxiliary heating, cooking or barbecue equipment designed for outdoor use, camping equipment, and non-electrical pumps and generators powered by gas or gasoline can release carbon monoxide and result in serious or fatal poisoning. Never use such equipment indoors or near doors and windows.

How do I use a generator?

Install the generator outside your home, away from doors and windows, on an elevated base sheltered from the elements. This is important to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning.

Turn off the main breaker in your home before plugging in the generator, then plug your electrical devices into the generator's power outlet. If you are using extension cords, make sure they are safe and are approved by a body recognized by the Régie du bâtiment du Québec. Never allow power cables to lie in water.

Don't overload the generator's capacity. Once every eight hours, turn it off and let it rest for an hour. Before refueling, turn it off and let it cool down.

Once the power has been restored, turn off the generator and unplug it before turning on the main breaker in your home.

Read the manufacturer's instructions when you purchase your generator and follow the installer's instructions if it was installed by a professional.



TO LEARN MORE

Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux
Québec.ca

Topic area Health

Section Advice and prevention

Page Health and environment > Air quality
> Preventing carbon monoxide poisoning

Urgence Québec
Québec.ca

Topic area Public safety and Emergencies

Section Situations d'urgence, sinistres et risques naturels (available in French only)

Page Panne de courant (available in French only)



DURING a flood

Reduce the risk of damaging your septic system

In most instances, a well-designed and properly maintained septic system will continue to perform as expected, even if it is located in a flood plain.

Advice during a flood

- ✓ If you haven't already done so, cut off the power to all treatment systems.
- ✓ Don't empty your septic tank or holding tanks during flooding. If you do, you might damage them.
- ✓ Refrain from using your treatment system to prevent wastewater from backing up into your home.
- ✓ Read the manufacturer's instruction manual, or contact the manufacturer for specific recommendations if you have an NQ 3680 910 certified system.
- ✓ Avoid or minimize contact with flood waters.



TO LEARN MORE

Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques

environnement.gouv.qc.ca

Section Water

Section Eaux usées et eaux pluviales (available in French only)

Page Eaux usées des résidences isolées (available in French only)

1 800 561-1616



DURING a flood

Evacuate your home

Evacuate your home if the authorities require you to do so or if you feel that your health or safety is compromised. Take your pets with you, if possible. However, do not jeopardize your safety if you are unable to find them or take them with you.

Instructions and recommendations for a safe evacuation

- ✓ Close the doors and windows of your home and lock its doors before leaving.
- ✓ If you have the time, and if possible:
 - shut off the electrical supply
 - shut off the natural gas supply so as to ensure your own safety and the integrity of your installations. Note that your municipality's fire department can also see to it that your natural gas supply is shut off in an emergency situation.
 - If you smell an odour of gas or if natural gas equipment damage is visible, immediately leave your home and contact the emergency service of your natural gas distributor, Énergir or Gazifère.
- ✓ If you leave your home of your own volition for safety reasons, inform your municipality by indicating the time of your departure and the location of your temporary housing, for example, with family members, neighbours or friends.
- ✓ If you go to a temporary housing centre set up by the authorities, where services will be offered to you, register with the staff on-site. The housing centre may not accept pets. Make other arrangements for them (e.g. a shelter, kennel or at a family member's home).
- ✓ As a last resort, if you leave your home without taking your pets, leave a note on the main door to notify first responders.

Tell your family members of your situation, preferably by text messages, email or messages in the social media to avoid overburdening telephone lines.

If you must miss work, **notify your employer** within a reasonable time and work out together the necessary arrangements.

Notify your service providers (e.g. Hydro-Québec, telecommunication services, gas company, housekeeping services, etc.) of your situation and work out with them the necessary arrangements. A list of your service providers, their contact information and your account information should be part of your emergency kit.

When evacuating, respect the signage in place and, where applicable, the safety perimeters established by the authorities.

Remember that designated, competent authorities actively monitor evacuated areas in order to ensure that the sites remain secure.



DURING
a flood

Evacuate your home (cont'd)

If you have the time, and without putting yourself in danger, take the following essential items for each member of your family:

- ☐ Medications
- ☐ Personal hygiene items
- ☐ A change of clothes
- ☐ Blankets
- ☐ Money
- ☐ Your identity papers and those of the members of your family
- ☐ Your house and car keys
- ☐ Milk, baby bottles and diapers for infants
- ☐ Electronic devices and adapters/charging devices
- ☐ Items needed for the well-being of individuals with special needs
- ☐ Items that your service dog or pet needs



TO LEARN MORE

Ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec

Québec.ca

Topic area Public safety and Emergencies

Section Comment se préparer à une situation d'urgence (available in French only)

Page Comment se préparer à la maison (available in French only)



AFTER a flood

Return home

You may return home if the return has been authorized and your safety is not in jeopardy.

- ✓ Return home during the day, when it is easier to see problems and hazards.
- ✓ Record details of any damage to your home by taking photos or videos.
- ✓ Notify your insurer, to have the damage recorded.
- ✓ Call the financial institution that granted you a mortgage loan, to declare the damage.
- ✓ Secure the premises and check whether extensive work will need to be carried out before you can return home. Walk around your house to identify any issues (e.g. electrical lines on the ground, smell of gas, large pieces of debris, hot spots that could ignite) and exercise caution when entering your home.
- ✓ Identify signs that could indicate structural issues as a result of water damage (e.g. weakened roof section, damaged framing, buckled wall, cracks in the ceilings, weakened floors, doors that no longer close). Call on a building expert if you have any doubts about the condition of your home in order to ensure the safety of its occupants and that of your entourage and preserve the longevity of your home.
- ✓ Barricade the windows, lock the doors and cover damaged areas to keep away looters and curious bystanders, and to shield the building from bad weather.
- ✓ Choose recognized specialized firms for evaluation, cleaning or disinfection services, or repair work following a disaster.
- ✓ Keep the receipts of all your cleaning-related expenses.
- ✓ Notify your service providers that you have returned to your home and arrange to have services re-established in compliance with the standards in effect.



TO LEARN MORE

Urgence Québec

urgencequebec.gouv.qc.ca

Section Responsibilities of citizens

Sub-section Reintegration



AFTER
a flood

Check if your water is drinkable

Water from a municipal water system

If your home water comes from a municipal water system, it is drinkable and fit for consumption, unless the municipal authorities in charge of the system inform you otherwise. You can drink it or use it to prepare meals or brush your teeth, for example.



If in doubt as to the colour, odour or taste of your water, contact the municipal authorities before using it.

Water from a private well

If your home water comes from a private well, it should be considered undrinkable and unfit for consumption, even if it is clear and odourless. Until you are certain that your well water is up to standard, boil it for 1 minute at a rolling boil before consuming it, or use bottled water. Boiled or bottled water can be drunk or used to prepare meals, beverages, ice cubes and baby bottles.

If you suspect the water in your home has been contaminated by chemicals, don't use it and don't attempt to treat it by boiling it, especially if you suspect contamination by hydrocarbons. Use only bottled water in this situation.



TO LEARN MORE

Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques

Québec.ca

Topic area Environment and natural resources

Section Drinking water

1 800 561-1616



AFTER a flood

Have your well disinfected



Wait at least 10 days after the flood waters have completely subsided before disinfecting your well and having your well water analyzed.

Disinfect your well as follows:

- ✓ Remove all foreign objects and deposits with a dip net.
- ✓ Pour chlorine bleach into the well and mix thoroughly with the well water. You can use a garden hose to spray into the well to make sure the bleach and water are thoroughly mixed. The quantity of bleach required depends on the type of well, its diameter, its depth and the height of the well water column. To find out the quantity required, refer to the website of the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques at environnement.gouv.qc.ca/eau/potable/depliant/index-en.htm. The tables given on this web page will help you determine the proper dose for your well.
- ✓ If possible, brush the inside casing of the well to clean it.
- ✓ Open all the faucets in your home and allow the water to run until you can smell chlorine at every faucet. Close the faucets and leave them closed for 24 hours.
- ✓ After 24 hours, open the faucets and let them run until the chlorine odour dissipates.

Have your well water tested

One week after disinfecting your well, have the water tested for bacteria by a laboratory accredited by the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques. The results will determine whether your well water meets the standards set out in the Regulation respecting the quality of drinking water. Until you have been assured that your well water meets those standards, boil it for at least 1 minute before drinking it. To find a laboratory near you, consult the [website](#) of the Centre d'expertise en analyse environnementale du Québec.

As a precaution, have the water tested again 4 weeks after disinfecting your well. If the water is still not up to standard, have your well inspected by a professional.

Until you are certain that your well water is up to standard, continue to boil it for 1 minute at a rolling boil before consuming it, or use bottled water.

In addition to testing for bacteria, you may have to have your well water tested for other contaminants (such as hydrocarbons and pesticides) if you suspect their presence in the flood-affected area.



TO LEARN MORE

Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques Québec.ca

Topic area Environment and natural resources
Section Drinking water
1 800 561-1616

Centre d'expertise en analyse environnementale du Québec
ceaeq.gouv.qc.ca

Section Quick access > Analyse de l'eau d'un puits (available in French only)



AFTER
a flood

Have your services and installations safely re-established

Electricity

When the flood waters have subsided, proceed as follows to **safely restore electrical power**:

- ✓ If your power was cut off by Hydro-Québec, only a master electrician can ask Hydro-Québec to restore it.
- ✓ One exception: If your property has not been flooded, Hydro-Québec will perform an on-site inspection before restoring power. Contact Hydro-Québec to request this service.
- ✓ If your power was not cut off even though water penetrated your home, consult a master electrician before restoring power. The electrician will be able to assess the condition of your home's electrical system and perform any necessary repairs.
- ✓ If water has penetrated your fuel-oil lines, have your boiler and fuel tanks inspected by a qualified technician.



Please note that all electrical work must only be carried out by the holder of an electrical contractor's licence (subcategory 16) issued by the Régie du bâtiment du Québec.

To avoid any danger or risk of damage, have your electrical installations and heating equipment inspected by a qualified technician before using them. If they have been damaged and you cannot have them repaired immediately, you can use auxiliary equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Safety instructions to help you avoid any problems with your electrical installations, heating appliances or systems

- ✓ Never shut off the main service switch or any other electrical equipment if you are standing in water.
- ✓ Before turning the power back on, any electrical equipment that has been submerged or in contact with water should be inspected by an electrical contractor or a duly authorized representative of the manufacturer.
- ✓ If your heating appliances or system has been flooded, don't use them to dry out your home.
- ✓ Have your heating appliances or system inspected by a qualified technician, have all air ducts cleaned and decontaminated, and make sure you have all insulated parts replaced.



AFTER
a flood

Have your services and installations safely re-established (cont'd)

Naturel gas

Don't attempt to re-enter any area in your home that is still flooded while operating electrically powered equipment, including natural gas-powered equipment with an electrically assisted exhaust, because it could generate electrical discharges and possibly cause serious injury.

- ✓ Any natural gas-powered appliance, meter or regulator that has been totally or partially submerged is a potential danger.
- ✓ Once your natural gas connection or your gas-powered appliances have been shut off, don't attempt to turn them on again to restart the flow of gas. If you do, you could endanger your and your family's health and safety, as well as damaging your equipment.

Appliances that have been damaged or in contact with water

If your appliances have been damaged or in contact with water, make sure to have a certified natural gas contractor assess their condition and make any necessary repairs to ensure that they can be operated safely. After the certified contractor's visit, a qualified technician from Énergir or Gazifère will confirm whether it is safe to reactivate your equipment. The technician can also restore your natural gas connection and reactivate your gas-powered equipment.

Contact your certified contractor directly if you already have one. If not, your distributor can provide you with a list of certified contractors in your area.

Appliances that have not been damaged or in contact with water

If your appliances have not been damaged or in contact with water, contact your natural gas distributor's customer service department directly to schedule an appointment so that a qualified technician can restore your gas connection and reactivate your gas-powered equipment. Note that you must be present when your appliances are reactivated.



TO LEARN MORE

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles

mern.gouv.qc.ca

Section Energy

Sub-section Hydrocarbures (available in French only)

1 866 248-6936

Hydro-Québec

hydroquebec.com

Section Residential

Sub-section Safety advice

1 888 385-7252



AFTER a flood

Have your services and installations safely re-established (cont'd)

Construction heaters

Be very careful when using propane-powered construction heaters to dry out your building. Use of such heaters is subject to several regulatory requirements, the most important of which are as follows:

- ✓ To avoid carbon monoxide poisoning, no one is allowed to live in the building at any time while construction heaters are in use.
- ✓ Storing propane cylinders inside the building is strictly prohibited, as a gas leak could result in an explosion.
- ✓ The heater must be placed on a horizontal, solid and non-combustible base.
- ✓ The heater must be placed at a proper distance from any combustible materials, as indicated in the instructions on its nameplate.
- ✓ An adequate air supply must be provided (refer to the nameplate).
- ✓ If a flexible hose is used to supply the heater with propane, it must be no less than 4.6 m (15 feet) but no more than 24 m (75 feet) in length.

Barbecue

A propane barbecue must always be used outdoors, just like all other equipment designed for outdoor use. Never store propane bottles indoors.



If gas-powered appliances or propane equipment or containers have been submerged in water, they must be inspected by a natural gas contractor holding a certificate of competence before they can be reactivated.



TO LEARN MORE

Régie du bâtiment du Québec
rbq.gouv.qc.ca
Section Citizen
1 800 361-0761

Association québécoise du propane
propanequebec.com
Section Pratiques sécuritaires (available in French only)
1 888 990-9044

Association québécoise du gaz naturel
aqgn.ca
Section Codes et normes (available in French only)
1 833 207-2746



→ **Discard any food stored at room temperature (such as canned food, peanut butter, muffins, crackers) that has been in contact with flood water.**

Recommendations

- ✓ Inspect canned food and throw out any damaged cans. This includes cans that are bulging, leaking, pierced, broken, extremely rusted, or so crushed or dented that they cannot be stacked normally or opened with a manual can opener.
- ✓ Clean, rinse and dry cans before opening them.
- ✓ Examine the food inside each can after opening it to see if it looks normal.

Refrigerator

Following a power outage lasting for more than 6 hours, carefully sort the food in your refrigerator to avoid food poisoning.

Only the following refrigerated foods can be consumed, provided they show no signs of deterioration:

- ✓ Whole fresh fruits and vegetables, pasteurized fruit juices
- ✓ Blocks of firm cheese (such as cheddar, Swiss, mozzarella), parmesan, cheese slices, processed cheese, butter, margarine
- ✓ Jams, jellies, marmalades, sweet spreads
- ✓ Mustard, ketchup, salad dressings, BBQ sauces, taco sauces, olives, pickles

Don't hesitate to discard these foods if their appearance is abnormal. Discard all other food, even if it appears normal to you.

Don't take medications left in your refrigerator. Take them back to your pharmacy.



AFTER a flood

Sort your food (cont'd)

Freezer

Partially thawed food with frost on the packaging can be refrozen if it is still hard in the center.

Raw food that has thawed but remained at a temperature of 40°C or less can be cooked immediately and either eaten right away or refrozen after cooking.

Food that has thawed completely—including blocks of firm cheese, baked goods (such as bread, unfrosted cakes, fruit pies and cookies), pasteurized fruit juices and fruit—can be refrozen if the containers are intact.

Finally, perishable food that has thawed completely must be thrown out if it has been exposed to temperatures above 40°C. Perishable food includes meat, poultry, fish and seafood, dairy products, eggs and prepared dishes containing eggs whether raw or cooked.



NOTE that food in a well-functioning freezer will usually keep for approximately:

- **48 hours** if the freezer is full
- **24 hours** if the freezer is half-full

Vegetable garden

If your garden has been flooded, discard all above-ground fruits, vegetables and herbs, such as strawberries or lettuce. Carefully clean any vegetables grown underground, such as potatoes and carrots.



TO LEARN MORE

**Ministère de l'Agriculture,
des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation**

mapaq.gouv.qc.ca

Section Consommation des aliments (available in French only)

Sub-section Panne d'électricité (available in French only)

1 800 463-5023

Urgence Québec

urgencequebec.gouv.qc.ca

Section Responsibilities of citizens

Sub-section After a disaster



AFTER a flood

Check the condition of your plumbing

Before using your plumbing system, be sure that your municipal water and sewer system or your septic tank are operational. Then proceed as follows:

- ✓ Clean the faucet outlets (clean or replace aerators, shower heads and their flexible tubing).
- ✓ If necessary, inspect and clean the outlets of sanitary fixtures. Make sure they are operating properly (including the toilet tank and the overflow outlet for sinks and bathtubs).
- ✓ Clean holding tanks and inspect them to see that sump pumps are operating properly.
- ✓ Locate, inspect and clean floor drains and inspect valves (non-return valve protecting against sewer backup).
- ✓ If necessary, have non-return (anti-backup) equipment inspected by a certified technician.
- ✓ Drain and clean water softener systems and replace their filters.



TO LEARN MORE

Régie du bâtiment du Québec

rbq.gouv.qc.ca

Section Major issues

Sub-section Floods > Resources Floods > Plumbing

1 800 361-0761



AFTER a flood

Check the conformity of your septic system

During flooding, wastewater from isolated homes does not undergo treatment, and groundwater and flood waters may become contaminated as a result. Usually the impact of flooding on septic systems is minor because in most cases it lasts only a few days. Most septic systems are not damaged during flooding because they are buried underground. However, septic tanks and pumping stations may fill up with silt and debris and should be pumped out and cleaned by a professional.

Advice after a flood

- ✓ Refrain from using the treatment system while the ground is still flooded or saturated with water.
- ✓ Empty the septic tank as soon as possible after flooding, once the ground is no longer saturated with water. Empty the pumping station too, if you have one.
- ✓ Follow the manufacturer's recommendations if you have an NQ 3680-910 certified system.
- ✓ Have your septic system inspected by a qualified professional if you suspect that it has been damaged or if you notice that it isn't working properly.
- ✓ Make sure that septic tank covers are secure and that inspection holes are not blocked or damaged.
- ✓ Inspect all electrical connections for damage before restoring power. Make sure that all components are clean and dry.
- ✓ Inspect the vegetation covering the septic tank and the leaching field. Repair any damage caused by erosion.
- ✓ If wastewater has backed up into the basement, clean the area affected and disinfect the floor.
- ✓ Refrain from driving on the leaching field so as not to compact the soil.



TO LEARN MORE

Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques
environnement.gouv.qc.ca

Section Water

Sub-section Eaux usées et eaux pluviales (available in French only)

Page Eaux usées des résidences isolées (available in French only)

1 800 561-1616



AFTER a flood

Clean your house

Within 24 to 48 hours after a flood or as soon as you return home after an evacuation, you should clean, disinfect and dry all objects and all surfaces that were affected by flood water to avoid the growth of mould.

For safe and effective cleaning, follow the instruction given below in the order they are presented:

- ✓ Wear the necessary individual protection equipment (mask, rubber gloves and boots, protective clothing and glasses).
- ✓ Open the doors and windows to air out the rooms and lower the humidity to less than 50%.
- ✓ Take the following steps to dispose of porous materials and objects that cannot be cleaned:
 - Discard all porous materials (carpets, insulating material, gypsum plasterboard, etc.) that are damp or that have been in contact with flood water. Also discard any objects that cannot be properly cleaned, including stuffed items that are water-soaked (mattresses, pillows, cushions, plush toys, etc.) to prevent mould from developing and avoid exposure to certain viruses and bacteria.
 - Open the walls and remove drywall (gypsum plasterboard), panelling, wood lathes and insulating material to at least 50 cm (20 in.) above the high-water line. For structures that cannot be removed, use a cleaning method adapted for the type of material involved (such as a vacuum sander for wood, concrete, etc.). Wait for everything to dry before resealing the wall.
 - Discard all appliances with filters or insulating material if they have been in contact with water (refrigerator, freezer, water heater, dishwasher, etc.).
 - Discard cosmetics and other toiletries that may have been in contact with flood water.
 - Discard wooden cutting boards, baby bottle nipples and pacifiers that may have been in contact with flood water.
 - Change the clothes you wear during clean-up every day and wash them separately from your other clothes.



AFTER a flood

Clean your house (cont'd)

- ✓ Once you have disposed of everything that needs to be discarded, use non-ammonia soap and clean hot water to clean non-porous surfaces and objects such as metal or glass that may have been in contact with contaminated water. These surfaces and objects should be scrubbed and cleaned with a mild soap, then dried. For these types of materials, this is usually sufficient to eliminate most contamination.
 - For small, easy-to-clean surfaces of less than 1 square metre, remove mould with a home cleaning product not containing chlorine bleach according to the manufacturer's instructions. Be sure to dry the surface well after cleaning.
 - For cleaning on a larger scale (surfaces larger than 1 square metre, multiple surfaces, difficult-to-clean surfaces, etc.) or if mould returns after you clean, call in a firm specializing in post-disaster clean-up registered with the Régie du bâtiment du Québec.
- ✓ Special care should be taken with objects that may come into contact with the mouth, such as toys and other objects for children. To disinfect surfaces and objects that come into contact with food, use a commercial disinfectant or a mixture of 5 ml (1 teaspoon) of bleach per litre of water. Never mix bleach with ammonia or other cleaning products.
- ✓ Also clean surfaces that have not been in contact with flood water.
- ✓ Once surfaces and objects have been washed and disinfected, let them air dry.



Protect your health and your safety during clean-up work. If you suffer from asthma, you are strongly advised not to do the clean-up yourself. You should also keep children away from the clean-up site until all soiled materials have been disposed of.

Protect your health during clean-up work

- ✓ Avoid any risk of poisoning due to carbon monoxide (a colourless, odourless, tasteless gas that can be fatal):
 - Never use equipment such as pumps or generators powered by gas, gasoline, etc., inside buildings or near doors or windows.
 - Never obstruct an appliance's air intake or exhaust system.
 - During clean-up, check air quality regularly using a carbon monoxide detector designed for industrial use, or wear a personal detector with an audio or visual alarm.
 - If your carbon monoxide detector goes off, or if you or someone else in your household is experiencing symptoms such as headache, nausea, fatigue, vomiting, dizziness or weakness, get out immediately and dial **911** for assistance. Leave the door open to ventilate the premises thoroughly.



AFTER a flood

Clean your house (cont'd)

- ✓ Avoid any risks due to stored chemicals:
 - Follow the instructions on the manufacturer's label or safety data sheets. This information is usually available on the manufacturer's website. You can also consult the data sheets in the Répertoire toxicologique (toxicological directory) of the Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité au travail (CNESST):
<https://www.csst.qc.ca/prevention/reptox/Pages/repertoire-toxicologique.aspx> (available in French only).
 - Don't mix incompatible cleaning products together, as this can generate irritating and toxic fumes.
 - Air out rooms that have been contaminated by fumes from spilled chemicals. If a chemical presents a fire hazard, don't use electrical devices.
 - Wear the necessary protection equipment in accordance with safety guidelines.
 - Don't attempt to move unlabeled or broken containers of chemicals or damaged propane cylinders without first consulting your local fire department or your municipality.
 - Don't smoke, eat or drink when near spilled chemicals.
 - Contact your municipality for information on how to dispose of chemical waste. Ensure adequate ventilation during storage.
 - Check your oil, heating oil or gasoline, tanks, etc. Plug any leaks and contact the Urgence-Environnement service of the Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques at **1 866 694-5454**.
 - In the event of a chemical spill, contact a specialized firm for assistance and notify your insurer.
- ✓ Avoid any risk of electrocution before beginning clean-up work:
 - Shut off electrical power to the flood-affected area from the breaker box.
 - Avoid all contact between electrical equipment or extension cords and water.
 - Wear rubber boots at all times if there is water on the floor.
 - Ask for assistance from Hydro-Québec if necessary.



Detect and eliminate mould

- ✓ Mould may appear after a flood. As mould grows and spreads, it releases particles, spores and compounds that can be breathed into the lungs and cause health problems.
- ✓ Watch out for the presence of musty, earthy or alcohol-like odours and the appearance of greenish or blackish splotches on walls or ceilings or inside cabinets.
- ✓ Throw out porous materials that may contain mould.
- ✓ For small, easy-to-clean surfaces of less than 1 square metre, remove mould with a home cleaning product not containing chlorine bleach according to the manufacturer's instructions. Be sure to dry the surface well after cleaning.
- ✓ For cleaning on a larger scale (surfaces larger than 1 square metre, multiple surfaces, difficult-to-clean surfaces, etc.) or if mould returns after you clean, call in a firm specializing in post-disaster clean-up registered with the Régie du bâtiment du Québec.
- ✓ If you have questions about your or your family's health, call Info-Santé at **811** or consult a health care professional.
- ✓ **Avoid any risk of infection from mould inside buildings or from water contaminated by viruses, bacteria, soil particles, etc.:**
 - Wear rubber work gloves to avoid all contact between your skin and contaminated water. Avoid touching clean surfaces with dirty gloves and wash your hands after removing gloves.
 - Protect any cuts on your skin with a sterile, waterproof bandage.
 - Wear safety glasses or goggles or a visor to prevent dirty water from being splashed into your eyes.
 - Wear an N95 disposable respirator mask to protect against mould, dust and other air particles. The mask should cover your nose and mouth and should be changed after every few hours of use, or more often if it becomes wet, dirty, torn or saturated or if the valve ceases to function. Depending on the extent of the clean-up, a full-face respirator with an N100 or P100 filter may be necessary. Make sure that the mask is the proper size and fits your face snugly, with no gaps or leaks around the edges. If necessary, remove any piercings or shave your facial hair.
 - Avoid contact with dead animals. Use a shovel to move an animal carcass. Consult the section Clean your yard, below, for more details.
 - Wash your hands frequently with soap and water, or use an alcohol-based disinfectant.
 - Refrain from eating, changing your contact lenses or smoking while working at the clean-up site.
 - Bring an extra set of clothing with you to change into after the clean-up, put the clothes you wore during the clean-up into a sealed bag or container, and wash them separately from the other clothing in your home.



AFTER a flood

Clean your house (cont'd)

Prevent injuries

- ✓ Avoid pushing, pulling or lifting a load that is too heavy or too bulky for you to handle. If you do, you could strain yourself and experience muscle problems in your back, shoulders or knees.
 - Avoid carrying objects that are too heavy; avoid straining.
 - Minimize the weight of each load you carry.
 - Use the proper equipment for carrying and handling loads.
 - Make it a team effort so they everyone does their share.
 - Make each load as compact as possible so that you can get an easy grip on it and hug it close to your body.
 - Minimize the walking distance you have to travel while carrying loads.

In the event of injury during clean-up work

- ✓ Immediately clean any injury—even a minor one—with clean water and soap, then dress the wound with a sterile bandage.
- ✓ For wounds that are deep or soiled, see a doctor as soon as possible.
- ✓ Make sure your tetanus vaccination is up to date.



In the event of a serious problem or urgent need, call 911 or go to your hospital emergency.



TO LEARN MORE

Urgence Québec
urgencequebec.gouv.qc.ca
Section Responsibilities of citizens
Sub-section Clean your home and your yard

Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux
Québec.ca
Topic area Health
Section Advice and prevention
Page Health and environment > Air quality



AFTER a flood

Ensure your safety and the longevity of your home

Steps you should take before having work done on your home

- ✓ Contact your municipality to find out about the applicable regulations and determine whether you need a permit, especially if you require major renovations.
- ✓ Don't enter your home until you have had a professional (contractor, engineer, etc.) check the building's structural integrity (foundation, roof and stairs).
- ✓ Be on the lookout for walls or floors that have warped (sagging and buckling).
- ✓ If the flood water reached any higher than floor level on the ground floor, the floor's structure may have been weakened. Beams or joists may have to be stabilized or replaced.
- ✓ Begin by removing the flood water as soon as possible. Early intervention is crucial to limiting the growth of mould and other fungus. However, if you have a very heavy volume of water in your home, you should consult a professional to be sure that suddenly removing the water will not damage the building's structure and foundations. Standing water inside the building may be contaminated. Consult the section "How can I protect my health and safety during clean-up work?" to find out how to protect yourself.

A few tips before work begins

- ✓ Take photos before beginning repairs to document the damage to your home. Save all invoices, statements of account, etc.
- ✓ Clean and dry all surfaces and structural elements (concrete, house frame, interior walls, partitions, studs, etc.) that have been soiled by flood water and have not been demolished or removed.
- ✓ Watch out for mould or other fungus (musty, earthy or alcohol-like odours, greenish or blackish splotches on floors or walls, water stains, paint blisters, brownish wood, fuzzy filaments, etc.).
- ✓ Thoroughly air out your home after cleaning, but be careful not to allow even more humidity into the building. Bring the humidity down to less than 50% and provide adequate ventilation.
- ✓ Before closing up walls and ceilings (by installing gypsum plasterboard), make sure that all elements are completely dry. Some parts of the frame may take weeks to dry completely.
- ✓ Test building materials for humidity.
- ✓ Contact your municipality to obtain a construction permit if you have to undertake major renovations.



Renovation and rebuilding work

Be sure that your contractor has a licence issued by the Régie du bâtiment du Québec in the proper subclass for the types of work you need to have done. Only Régie-licensed contractors have a security bond.

To be sure your contractor holds a valid licence, consult the Registre des détenteurs de licence (licence holder's repertory) at rbq.gouv.qc.ca. Be sure to have a contract that contains a detailed description of the work to be done and a schedule. Depending on the extent of the damage, you may require some or all of the following:

- ✓ Installation of new floor coverings
- ✓ Replacement of certain damaged wooden components in walls, floors and ceilings
- ✓ Installation of new insulation in exterior walls
- ✓ Installation of a new vapour seal on exterior walls
- ✓ Installation of a new air barrier and new intermediate siding (exterior walls)
- ✓ Installation of new gypsum plasterboard on walls and partitions
- ✓ Plastering and jointing work; patching work
- ✓ Painting and installation of new mouldings (baseboards)
- ✓ Installation of new kitchen and bathroom cabinets
- ✓ Installation of new appliances and fixtures (hot-water heater, air exchanger, bathtub, toilet, etc.)

Exterior siding

Exterior siding (wood, vinyl, brick, etc.) above the foundation line may also be affected. You should seek the opinion of a professional to assess the condition of elements such as bricks and mortar. Also, some siding materials, such as wood panels (OSB, Aspenite or plywood), should be inspected on their interior surface to check their condition. If wood panels or air barriers are damaged, they must be replaced, which will require removing the exterior siding. To assess the general condition of the building shell (all the materials that make up the exterior walls), you should seek the opinion of a professional (such as a contractor or architect).

Floor coverings

- ✓ Remove and discard flexible floor coverings such as carpets (including underlay), vinyl, linoleum, laminate, floating floors, ceramic tiles (even if they don't seem to be detached) and hardwood floors that have been water-soaked.
- ✓ Demolish and remove all basement subfloors (raised floor overlaid on a concrete slab).
- ✓ Rinse and clean all subfloors. If the subfloor is made of wood (plywood) and is warped, it must be removed.
- ✓ Be sure that floor drains are not blocked.
- ✓ Replace any wooden stair treads that are swollen.



Interior walls and ceilings

Particle board or chipboard (Aspenite, OSB or plywood) that has been water-soaked cannot be salvaged and must be removed and discarded.

You must remove all absorbent, water-permeable materials that have been water-soaked, such as:

- ✓ Gypsum plasterboard
- ✓ Vapour seal (polyethylene)
- ✓ Mineral wool (discard it even if it has dried out, as it has lost its insulating properties)
- ✓ Pressed wood or pressboard
- ✓ Wood panelling
- ✓ Suspended-ceiling tiles
- ✓ Mouldings and baseboards

Rigid insulating materials, such as polystyrene foam (Styrofoam) and spray polyurethane foam, can sometimes become water-soaked. Inspect and remove such materials if wet.

Rinse and clean all walls and partitions (studs remaining in place) and dry them as quickly as possible.

What should I do about mechanical and electrical systems?

Have the following equipment inspected by a qualified technician:

- ✓ Electrical and mechanical equipment: household appliances, electrical outlets, electrical service panels, heating systems (including fuel oil tanks), etc.
- ✓ Equipment such as hot-water heaters: depending on the extent of the damage, they may have to be replaced entirely.
- ✓ Air exchangers: all filters and insulation inside an air exchanger must be replaced.

What should I do about materials that have not been water-soaked?

You should also be careful with materials that were not actually immersed in water:

- ✓ Remove materials up to 50 cm (20 in.) above the high-water mark—or even higher. Water can be drawn upward in porous materials by capillary action.
- ✓ Water can even be drawn up to a suspended ceiling that has never been directly in contact with water.
- ✓ Inspect all carpeting that was not in direct contact with flood waters.
- ✓ Musty odours indicate that viruses and bacteria have begun to develop. You may have to call in a professional to do a thorough cleaning, or you may even have to remove all the affected materials.
- ✓ Clean all the walls in your home, even on upper floors that were not flooded.



TO LEARN MORE

Société d'habitation du Québec

habitation.gouv.qc.ca

Section En vedette (available in French only)

Sub-section En cas d'inondation (available in French only)

1 800 463-4315

Régie du bâtiment du Québec

rbq.gouv.qc.ca

Section Major issues

Sub-section Floods > Safety advice and checklists

1 800 361-0761



Precautions when cleaning your yard

- ✓ Never touch downed power lines or electrical installations. If you see a downed power line, call **911**.
- ✓ If you see a downed telecommunications line or cable, contact the service provider. You can usually find an orange label with the provider's contact information on or near telecommunications devices. Never touch lines or devices that are on the ground.
- ✓ Carefully remove all debris from your yard.
- ✓ Contact your municipality to find out about permits or authorizations that may be required before undertaking backfilling, excavation or slope stabilization work on a lake shore or river bank or in a flood plane.

Dead animal

Dispose of an animal carcass as follows:

- ✓ Use a shovel or disposable plastic gloves to lift the carcass.
- ✓ Place the carcass in a sturdy plastic bag. Close the bag securely, place it in a second plastic bag and close the second bag.
- ✓ Put the bag in a trash can where it will be disposed of during regular waste collection.
- ✓ Clean the items you used to handle the carcass and wash your hands with soap and hot water.
- ✓ Contact your municipality if you find the remains of an animal too big to be disposed of in a plastic bag.



TO LEARN MORE

Urgence Québec

urgencequebec.gouv.qc.ca

Section Responsibilities of citizens

Sub-section Clean your home and your yard



AFTER
a flood

Clean your yard (cont'd)

Recommendations for addressing the risks associated with felling trees

- ✓ Use equipment in good working order, designed for the job, and follow the manufacturers' recommendations.
- ✓ Be sure all safety features are in good working order.
- ✓ Wear personal protective equipment meeting the standards in effect: chainsaw safety chaps, safety boots for the use of a chainsaw, safety glasses and safety helmet.
- ✓ If felling the tree proves to be too complex, for example, owing to the presence of a structure (swimming pool, shed), call on a specialized enterprise.
- ✓ Never attempt to fell a tree that comes, or could come, within 3 metres of a live power line. Call on an enterprise accredited by the electrical grid operating entity. If in doubt, contact Hydro-Québec.
- ✓ Use proper work methods and adopt proper work postures.



Contact your municipality for information on the by-laws in effect before you begin any work to cut down trees.



TO LEARN MORE

**Commission des normes, de l'équité,
de la santé et de la sécurité du travail**
cnesst.gouv.qc.ca
1 844 838-0808

Hydro-Québec
hydroquebec.com
Section Safety Advice
Heading Staying safe near distribution lines
> I want to know how to prevent electricity-related
accidents
1 888 385-7252



AFTER
a flood

Properly manage your waste materials

Dispose of waste materials properly. Proper disposal varies depending on the type of material. If you have questions about managing waste materials, contact your municipality.

Sandbags

If your sandbags are obviously contaminated (for example, if they give off an odour), return them to your municipality.

If the sandbags you used to protect your house are not contaminated, you can:

- ✓ Keep them intact and store them for future use, or
- ✓ Return them intact to your municipality for proper disposal.

For sandbags in poor condition that cannot be re-used but are not contaminated, special pick-ups or temporary drop-off sites may be organized by affected municipalities to collect bags and send them to treatment or repurposing facilities. Municipalities may also inform residents if sandbags can be placed in containers used for regular selective waste collection.

You can also discard the bags but keep the uncontaminated sand for your personal use, or you can contact your municipality to find out how to dispose of it.



Sand from sandbags should **NEVER UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES** be used in children's play areas such as sandboxes. The sand used for such purposes must be free of organic, toxic or hazardous materials.



AFTER a flood

Properly manage your waste materials (cont'd)

Non-hazardous wastes

- ✓ Non-salvageable food should be disposed of in the usual manner. Compost it if you can.
- ✓ Demolition waste that is salvageable (wood, metal, aggregates) should be taken to a sorting centre or an ecocentre.
- ✓ Electronic equipment that is not re-usable should be taken to a drop-off site.

Contact your municipality to find out how to dispose of the following types of waste:

- ✓ Demolition waste that has been in contact with water and is not salvageable (porous materials, carpeting, insulating materials, gypsum plasterboard, etc.)
- ✓ Debris scattered around your yard, whether or not it is recyclable
- ✓ Furniture and household articles that have been in contact with water and are not salvageable (mattresses, clothing, furniture, plush toys, cutting boards, etc.)
- ✓ Large household appliances that are not re-usable (kitchen range, freezer, washer, dryer, refrigerator, etc.)

Hazardous wastes

Medications that are expired or have been in contact with water should be returned to a pharmacy.

Certain hazardous household waste products (gasoline, fuel oil, household pesticides, aerosols, solvents, etc.) may be taken to your local ecocentre. Other such waste products (batteries, mercury lamps, paint and paint containers, oils, electronic equipment, etc.) may be taken to a drop-off site.

Special care should be taken with swimming pool products that have been in contact with flood waters. Such products may react with water and release irritating or even toxic fumes. Report any such incident to your local fire department. If such products are spilled or accidentally released into the air, report the incident to Urgence-Environment at **1 866-694-5454**.



TO LEARN MORE

**Ministère de l'Environnement et de la
Lutte contre les changements climatiques**
environnement.gouv.qc.ca
Section Residual Materials
1 800 561-1616

Recyc-Québec
recyc-quebec.gouv.qc.ca
Section Citoyens (available in French only)
Rubrique Mieux récupérer (available in French only)



Don't try to restart a flood-damaged vehicle

For safety reasons, you should never try to restart a road vehicle that has been immersed in water or any other liquid as a result of flooding, an accident, heavy rains, a sewer system overflow or any other incident, because it may no longer function properly. To move the vehicle, you must have it towed or transported.

Flood-damaged vehicles are not safe

Given all the electronic components in a vehicle, flooding causes damage that can lead to malfunction, which constitutes a risk for highway safety. If a flood-damaged vehicle is put back into operation, it may not function properly and the vehicle's occupants may develop health problems caused by the growth of mould and bacteria in the vehicle's absorbent materials (fabric, foam, etc.).

Don't put a flood-damaged vehicle back into operation

Flood-damaged road vehicles—including motorcycles and recreational vehicles (such as motor homes and camping trailers)—must never be put back into operation to ensure that unsafe vehicles don't end up on the highways.

A flood-damaged vehicle is “unrebuildable”

A flood-damaged road vehicle must be declared “unrebuildable” by the insurer. Consult the section “Is my vehicle ‘unrebuildable’?” for details. An “unrebuildable” vehicle can never be put back into operation and only some of its parts can be salvaged for reuse.

The ban on flood-damaged road vehicles being put back into operation applies to all vehicles, including motorcycles and recreational vehicles (such as motor homes and camping trailers). The only exceptions are tool vehicles, farm tractors, snowblowers, and trailers and semi-trailers other than those fitted out to be used entirely or partially as a dwelling or office.

A flood-damaged vehicle from outside Québec cannot be repaired

A flood-damaged vehicle cannot be brought into Québec from another province for the purposes of being rebuilt. This applies regardless of:

- ✓ Its point of origin
- ✓ Its status (whether or not its status is indicated on the registration certificate)
- ✓ Its title of ownership or registration certificate

Certain parts of a flood-damaged vehicle can be recycled

Most parts of a flood-damaged vehicle can be recycled, except for the major components of its electrical system (consult the section “Is my vehicle ‘unrebuildable’?” for details) and any components entirely or partially made of absorbent materials (fabric, foam, etc.) since they could harbour bacteria or mould and pose a health risk.



Vehicle declared “unrebuildable”

A flood-damaged vehicle is declared “unrebuildable” if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

- ✓ The vehicle was flooded to the junction of the engine wall and the floor of the passenger compartment or up to a higher level.
- ✓ The vehicle was flooded up to a level that could have affected one of the major components of its electrical system (with certain exceptions).
- ✓ The vehicle was flooded and presents a health risk, because of the presence of mould or bacteria.
- ✓ The vehicle was flooded and declared a “total loss” by the insurer.

A flood-damaged vehicle that meets any of the above criteria is “unrebuildable”, even if the vehicle is not covered by an insurance contract. It cannot be put back into operation.

The major components of a vehicle’s electrical system are:

- ✓ The fuse panel or breaker panel
- ✓ The electrical wiring with unsealed connections inside the passenger compartment
- ✓ Any electronic component
 - of the occupant supplemental restraint system
 - that controls an element of the drivetrain system
 - of the self-diagnostic system
 - of the passenger compartment’s heating, air conditioning or ventilation system
 - of the defogging or defrosting system
 - of the braking, acceleration or steering system or of any other system affecting the drivability of the vehicle, its stability or its safety.

Exception

An exception may be made for a flood-damaged vehicle **if all of the following conditions are met:**

- ✓ The vehicle does not come from outside Québec.
- ✓ The vehicle was not flooded by salt water.
- ✓ The damage to the vehicle is limited to major components of its electrical system located outside the passenger compartment.
- ✓ The damage to the vehicle is covered by an insurance contract or the owner of the vehicle is a person exempt from the requirement to hold an insurance contract.
- ✓ The repairs made to the vehicle have eliminated any risk related to the flooding, which is demonstrated by the fact that:
 - all major components that were damaged have been replaced by new genuine components and the insurer has implemented control mechanisms to make sure that this was done, and
 - the repairs were made by a person whom the insurer has deemed to have sufficient expertise and knowledge to make the repairs according to the rules of the trade.



TO LEARN MORE

Société de l’assurance automobile du Québec

saaq.gouv.qc.ca

Search engine : enter “Flood-Damaged Road Vehicles”

1 800 361-7620



AFTER
a flood

Get financial help

Your principal residence has been damaged by flooding and you wish to apply for financial assistance from the Ministère de la Sécurité publique?



Special measures are being applied this year in order to respect the government instructions regarding COVID-19.

The COVID-19 pandemic requires the government to apply extraordinary measures in order to avoid spread of the virus and to protect the population. As a result, it will be impossible this year for the Ministère to provide certain services that are normally available to flood victims, including:

- ✓ Public information sessions
- ✓ Temporary recovery centres
- ✓ Damage assessments by experts mandated by the Ministère

Therefore, in order to protect your security and that of the Québec population so that things can get back to normal as soon as possible, **you will be responsible** for carrying out the following steps:

- ✓ Contacting your municipality as soon as possible in order to inform them that you are a flood victim.
- ✓ Contacting your insurer and requesting an official response regarding whether you are covered.
- ✓ Completing an application for financial assistance at www.quebec.ca/inondation, or by calling the Ministère to open a claim file at **418-643-AIDE (2433)** or toll free at **1-888-643-AIDE (2433)**.
- ✓ Whenever possible, sending your supporting documents by email to aide.financiere@msp.gouv.qc.ca or by fax to **418-643-1941** or **1-866-251-1983** (toll free).

Since experts mandated by the Ministère will not be able to rapidly visit affected homes, you are responsible for documenting damaged belongings and the damage to your residence. For health reasons, we ask that you quickly begin cleaning and any demolition work.

- ✓ **Before you start cleaning and any demolition work, you must take photos or videos of all the damage. The photos and videos will help determine the value of the indemnities payable to you.**

Consult the www.quebec.ca/inondation website to:

- ✓ see videos detailing the steps you must take and the requirements for financial assistance
- ✓ obtain information on the compensation offered.



TO LEARN MORE

Urgence Québec
Québec.ca

Topic area Public safety and Emergencies

Section Situations d'urgence, sinistres et risques naturels (available in French only)

Page Inondation (available in French only)