FTR 2 6/D

From: Ryan Williams
To: EM Coordinators; EM Partners; ESF Lead
Date: 9/24/2014 8:48 AM
Subject: Fwd: INITIAL - INFO ONLY / Volusia / Flood Warning / DEM-O'Connor
Attachments: INITIAL - INFO ONLY / Volusia / Flood Warning / DEM-O'Connor

FYI -Ryan

A. "Ryan" Williams, FPEM
Operations Coordinator
Volusia County Emergency Management
Office (386) 254-1500 x11658

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Follow us on Twitter (https://twitter.com/#!/VCEmergencyInfo)

Larry LaHue - INITIAL - INFO ONLY / Volusia / Flood Warning / DEM-O'Connor

From: SWP <SWP@em.myflorida.com>
To: "alford.andrea@brevardschools.org" <alford.andrea@brevardschools.org>, "...
Date: 9/24/2014 7:47 AM
Subject: INITIAL - INFO ONLY / Volusia / Flood Warning / DEM-O'Connor

Florida Division of Emergency Management
State Watch Office Situation Report
Main Information
Report #: 2014-6663
Status: Open
Reported to SWO on: 9/24/2014 07:47 ET
Severity: Local Incident
Description: Flood Warning
This situation involves: Weather Advisories and Reports
Initial Report: THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN MELBOURNE HAS ISSUED A FLOOD WARNING FOR, NORTH CENTRAL VOLUSIA COUNTY IN FLORIDA, THIS INCLUDES THE CITIES OF,SOUTH DAYTONA,PORT ORANGE,ORMOND BY THE SEA,ORMOND BEACH,HOLLY HILL,DAYTONA BEACH, UNTIL 1130 AM EDT.
Incident Occurred: 9/24/2014 07:47 ET
Most Recent Update Date/Time: 09/24/2014-07:51 ET
Most Recent Update: N/A
Affected Counties: Volusia
Facility Name or Description:
Incident Location: N/A
Contact Information
Reporting Party: *Name:* NWS |*Address:*
Responsible Party: Unknown
On-Scene Contact: Unknown
Weather Advisories and Reports

Mapwms_iNWS (17)

http://inws.wrh.noaa.gov/weather/alertinfo/18799570
Sub-Type: Weather Warning
Situation: Active
Description: Flood Warning
Date Issued: 9/24/2014
Time Issued: 07:28 ET

Expires on Date: 9/24/2014

Expires on Time: 11:30 AM EDT

Issuing Office: Melbourne Weather Forecast Office

Type of Advisory: Flood Warning

Advisory Text:

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN MELBOURNE HAS ISSUED A

FLOOD WARNING FOR,
NORTH CENTRAL VOLUSIA COUNTY IN FLORIDA,
THIS INCLUDES THE CITIES OF,SOUTH DAYTONA,PORT ORANGE,ORMOND
BY THE SEA,ORMOND BEACH,HOLLY HILL,DAYTONA BEACH,

UNTIL 1130 AM EDT.

AT 728 AM EDT,NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE DOPPLER RADAR CONTINUED TO SHOW A NEARLY STATIONARY POCKET OF MODERATE TO HEAVY RAIN OVER NORTHEAST VOLUSIA COUNTY. THESE SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS HAVE PRODUCED RECORD BREAKING RAINFALL SINCE DEVELOPING EARLY THIS MORNING,DAYTONA BEACH HAS RECEIVED 6.18 INCHES OF RAIN SINCE MIDNIGHT,RADAR ESTIMATED RAINFALL SHOWS TWO TO THREE INCHES OF RAIN HAS FALLEN BETWEEN DAYTONA BEACH AND ORMOND BEACH SINCE 4 AM THIS MORNING.

ADDITIONAL PERIODS OF MODERATE TO HEAVY RAIN WILL CONTINUE THROUGH MID MORNING AS A STATIONARY BOUNDARY LIFTS SLOWLY NORTHWARD. ANY ADDITIONAL RAINFALL WILL EXACERBATE CURRENT FLOODING CONDITIONS IN THE DAYTONA AREA.

PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS,

FLOODING OF ROADS,STREETS AND INTERSECTIONS ARE LIKELY TO BECOME WIDESPREAD IN THESE LOCATIONS. SOME HOMES AND BUSINESSES MAY BE SUBJECT TO LOW LYING AND POOR DRAINAGE FLOODING.

DO NOT DRIVE YOUR VEHICLE INTO AREAS WHERE THE WATER COVERS THE ROADWAY. THE WATER DEPTH MAY BE TOO GREAT TO ALLOW YOUR CAR TO CROSS SAFELY. ONLY TWO FEET OF WATER CAN MAKE MOST VEHICLES BUOYANT. TURN AROUND,DONT DROWN!

DO NOT DRIVE YOUR VEHICLE INTO AREAS WHERE THE WATER COVERS THE ROADWAY. THE WATER DEPTH MAY BE TOO GREAT TO ALLOW YOUR CAR TO CROSS SAFELY. MOVE TO HIGHER GROUND.

A FLOOD WARNING MEANS THAT FLOODING IS OCCURRING NOW OR IS IMMINENT.

&&

The State Watch Office values your feedback; please take a 1 minute survey about this notification.

From: Ryan Williams
To: EM Coordinators
Date: 9/23/2014 12:40 PM
Subject: Fwd: St Johns River at Astor
Attachments: St Johns River at Astor

FYI regarding the height of the St. Johns River. -Ryan

A. "Ryan" Williams, FPEM
Operations Coordinator
Volusia County Emergency Management
Office (386) 254-1500 x11658

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Larry LaHue - St Johns River at Astor

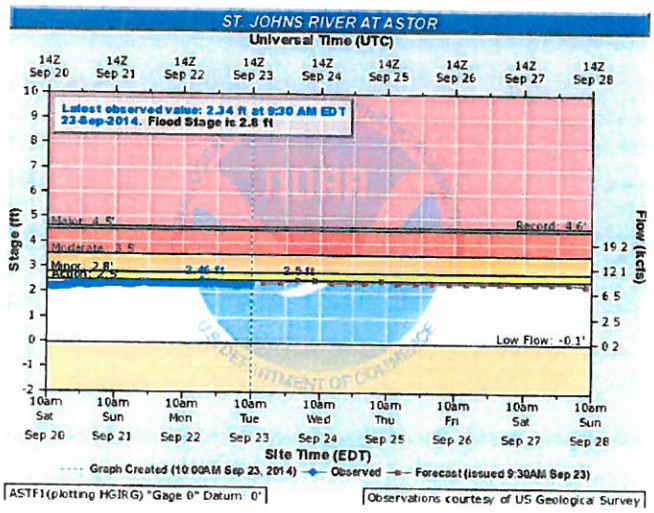
From: Peggy Glitto <peggy.glitto@noaa.gov>
To: Larry LaHue <llahue@co.volusia.fl.us>, <jjudge@co.volusia.fl.us>, <tcarp...
Date: 9/23/2014 10:57 AM
Subject: St Johns River at Astor
CC: Pendergrast <John.Pendergrast@noaa.gov>, Derrick Weitlich <derrick.weitl...

EM Partners -

Just wanted to give you a quick update on the St Johns River at Astor:

*River levels continue high and are forecast to be near or just below action stage through the mid and late week.
*The latest forecast from the Southeast River Forecast Center brings the level to action stage overnight into Wednesday.
*Minor flood stage is not expected at this time. However, this will continue to be evaluated as things unfold WRT rain amounts.

*Main impacts at projected levels are:
-Water covering docks at South Moon Fish Camp
-Water in yards at low lying areas along the river



NWS Melbourne has recently issued a Hydrologic Statement for the St Johns River at Astor:

http://forecast.weather.gov/product.php?site=NWS&issuedby=MLB&product=RVS&format=CI&version=1&glossary=0

Please let us know if you have any questions or concerns.

Regards,

Peggy Glitto
NWS Melbourne

Larry LaHue - Fwd: INITIAL / Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Volusia / Areal Flood Watch / DEM-Newkirk

From: Larry LaHue
To: Department/Division Heads; EM Coordinators; Tauber, Jim (NSB)
Date: 11/25/2014 11:38 AM
Subject: Fwd: INITIAL / Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Volusia / Areal Flood Watch / DEM-Newkirk
Attachments: INITIAL / Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Volusia / Areal Flood Watch / DEM-Newkirk

Security: Proprietary

Good morning EM Partners:

Please note the forwarded flood watch issued by the National Weather Service that is in effect for Volusia County through noon tomorrow.

Thank you,

Larry
Laurence H. LaHue, CEM, FPEM, CFM
Volusia County Emergency Management
3825 Tiger Bay Road
Daytona Beach, Fl 32124

386.254.1500 ext. 11315
Mobile 386.212.1976
email: llahue@volusia.org
www.volusia.org/emergency

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http://www.facebook.com/VolusiaCountyEmergencyManagement?fref=ts
Follow us on Twitter
(https://twitter.com/#VCEmergencyInfo)

Florida Division of Emergency Management
State Watch Office Incident Report
Main Information
Report #: 2014-8129
Status: Open
Reported to SWO on: 11/25/2014 11:28 ET
Severity: Local Incident
Description: Areal Flood Watch
This situation involves: Weather Advisories and Reports
Affected Sectors: Melbourne National Weather Service
Initial Report:

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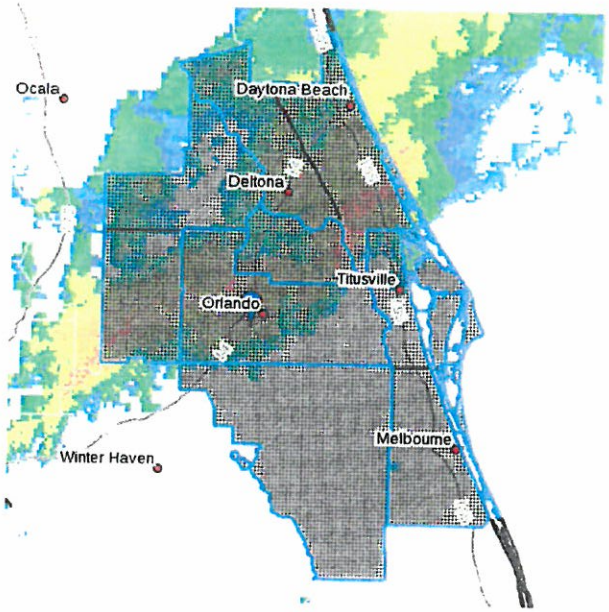
1121 AM EST TUE NOV 25 2014

...FLOOD WATCH IN EFFECT FROM LATE THIS MORNING THROUGH NOON
WEDNESDAY FOR MUCH OF EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA...
```

Incident Occurred: 11/25/2014 11:21 ET
Most Recent Update Date/Time: 11/25/2014-11:35 ET
Most Recent Update: N/A
Affected Counties: Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Volusia
Facility Name or Description:
Incident Location: N/A
Contact Information
Reporting Party: *Name:* NWS Melbourne, NWS Melbourne |*Call Back Number 1:* 321-255-0212 |*Address:*
Responsible Party: Unknown
On-Scene Contact: Unknown
Weather Advisories and Reports



http://inws.wrh.noaa.gov/weather/alertinfo/19528423

Sub-Type: Weather Watch

Situation: Active

Description: Areal Flood Watch

Date Issued: 11/25/2014

Time Issued: 11:21 ET

Effective on Date: 11/25/2014

Effective on Time: Late this morning

Expires on Date: 11/26/2014

Expires on Time: Noon

Issuing Office: Ruskin Weather Forecast Office

Type of Advisory: Flood Watch

Advisory Text:

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1121 AM EST TUE NOV 25 2014

...FLOOD WATCH IN EFFECT FROM LATE THIS MORNING THROUGH NOON
WEDNESDAY FOR MUCH OF EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA...

FLZ041-044>047-053-141-144-147-261700-
/O.NEW.KMLB.FA.A.0002.141125T1621Z-141126T1700Z/
/00000.0.ER.000000T0000Z.000000T0000Z.000000T0000Z.OO/
INLAND VOLUSIA-NORTHERN LAKE-ORANGE-SEMINOLE-SOUTHERN BREVARD-
OSCEOLA-COASTAL VOLUSIA-SOUTHERN LAKE-NORTHERN BREVARD-
INCLUDING THE CITIES OF...DE LAND...LEESBURG...ORLANDO...
```

SANFORD...MELBOURNE...PALM BAY...KISSIMMEE...ST CLOUD...
DAYTONA BEACH...CLERMONT...TITUSVILLE
1121 AM EST TUE NOV 25 2014

...FLOOD WATCH IN EFFECT THROUGH NOON WEDNESDAY...

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN MELBOURNE HAS ISSUED A

* FLOOD WATCH FOR A PORTION OF EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA...INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING AREAS...COASTAL VOLUSIA...INLAND VOLUSIA... NORTHERN BREVARD...NORTHERN LAKE...ORANGE...OSCEOLA... SEMINOLE...SOUTHERN BREVARD AND SOUTHERN LAKE.

* THROUGH NOON WEDNESDAY

* DEEP SOUTHERLY MOISTURE AND A SLOWLY APPROACHING COLD FRONT MOVING SOUTHEASTWARD TOWARD EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA WILL ALLOW SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS TO DEVELOP AND TRAIN OVER THE SAME AREAS THIS AFTERNOON AND TONIGHT. SHOWERS AND STORMS ARE EXPECTED TO PRODUCE HEAVY RAINFALL AMOUNTS OF TWO TO FOUR ADDITIONAL INCHES WITH SOME AREAS ALONG THE I-4 CORRIDOR SEEING HIGHER AMOUNTS WHERE STORMS MOVE OVER THE SAME AREAS. THE THREAT FOR LOCALLY HEAVY RAINFALL IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE EARLY ON WEDNESDAY AS THE FRONTAL BOUNDARY SLOWLY DROPS THROUGH CENTRAL FLORIDA.

* ADDITIONAL HEAVY RAINFALL WOULD BRING POTENTIAL FLOODING TO ROADWAYS...AND LOW-LYING AND POOR DRAINAGE AREAS. AREAS THAT HAVE RECEIVED HEAVY RAINFALL OVER THE PAST 24 HOURS WILL BE ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE TO FLOODING SHOULD HEAVY RAIN DEVELOP IN YOUR AREA. SMALLER CREEKS AND RIVERS MAY SEE RAPID RISES OF WATER WITH CONTINUED HEAVY RAINFALL LEADING TO THE POTENTIAL FOR FLOODING.

PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

A FLOOD WATCH MEANS THERE IS A POTENTIAL FOR FLOODING BASED ON CURRENT FORECASTS.

YOU SHOULD MONITOR LATER FORECASTS AND BE ALERT FOR POSSIBLE FLOOD WARNINGS. THOSE LIVING IN AREAS PRONE TO FLOODING SHOULD BE PREPARED TO TAKE ACTION SHOULD FLOODING DEVELOP.

Notification 11/25/2014-11:35 / DEM-Newkirk

linda.mcwhorter@em.myflorida.com;
leo.lachat@em.myflorida.com;
sandy.meyer@em.myflorida.com;
bryan.koon@em.myflorida.com;
mike.delorenzo@em.myflorida.com;
melissa.e.deleon@us.army.mil; ralph.e.kline2.mil@mail.mil;
NG.FL.FLARNG.MBX.JOC-OFFICER@mail.mil;
casey.l.haire.mil@mail.mil;
narvel.w.southwell.mil@mail.mil;
Julie.Roberts@em.myflorida.com;
aaron.gallaher@em.myflorida.com;
sam.walters@em.myflorida.com;
chris.eliadis@em.myflorida.com;

brian.misner@em.myflorida.com;
ashley.davis@em.myflorida.com;
amy.godsey@em.myflorida.com; sherry.watt@flhealth.gov;
mike.mchargue@flhealth.gov;
larry.mcintyre@deo.myflorida.com;
bryan.lowe@em.myflorida.com;
jim.roberts@em.myflorida.com;
paul.siddall@em.myflorida.com; eoc-
plans@em.myflorida.com; gwen.keenan@dep.state.fl.us;
john.s.johnson@dep.state.fl.us; ng.fl.flarng.mbx.joc-
officer@mail.mil; shawn.collins@em.myflorida.com;
kimberly.prosser@brevardcounty.us;
ronald.ricci@brevardcounty.us;
michele.jones@brevardcounty.us; skostus@lakecountyfl.gov;
skostus@lakecountyfl.gov; tcarpenter@lakecountyfl.gov;
dave.freeman@ocfl.net; keith.kotch@ocfl.net;
ron.plummer@ocfl.net; Daniel.torhorton@osceola.org;
rhal4@osceola.org; ursula.evans@osceola.org;
stephen.watts@osceola.org; klaw@osceola.org;
lwac@osceola.org; rick.baird@osceola.org;
aharris@seminolecountyfl.gov;
slerner@seminolecountyfl.gov;
Exners@seminolecountyfl.gov; wlitton@seminolesheriff.org;
twaters@seminolecountyfl.gov;
mbruk@seminolecountyfl.gov;
bcarrick@seminolecountyfl.gov;
ebautista@seminolecountyfl.gov ; llahue@volusia.org;
jjudge@volusia.org

The State Watch Office values your feedback; please take a 1 minute survey about this notification.

From: Larry LaHue
To: Department/Division Heads; EM Coordinators; Tauber, Jim (NSB)
CC: Lopez, Glen
Date: 11/25/2014 2:06 PM
Subject: Fwd: INITIAL / Seminole, Volusia / Areal Flood Warning / DEM-Palmer
Attachments: INITIAL / Seminole, Volusia / Areal Flood Warning / DEM-Palmer

** Proprietary **
Good afternoon EM Partners:

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN MELBOURNE HAS ISSUED A:

*** FLOOD WARNING FOR... SOUTHERN VOLUSIA COUNTY... THIS INCLUDES THE CITIES OF...OAK HILL...NEW SMYRNA BEACH...EDGEWATER...LAKE HARNEY.**

*** UNTIL 445 PM EST.**

Thank you,

Larry

Laurence H. LaHue, CEM, FPEM, CFM
Volusia County Emergency Management
3825 Tiger Bay Road
Daytona Beach, Fl 32124

386.254.1500 ext. 11315
Mobile 386.212.1976
email: llahue@volusia.org
www.volusia.org/emergency

For the latest updates from Emergency Management...
Like us on Facebook
http://www.facebook.com/VolusiaCountyEmergencyManagement?fref=ts
Follow us on Twitter
(https://twitter.com/#VCEmergencyInfo)

Larry LaHue - INITIAL / Seminole, Volusia / Areal Flood Warning / DEM-Palmer

From: SWP | State Watch Office <SWP@em.myflorida.com>
Date: 11/25/2014 1:59 PM
Subject: INITIAL / Seminole, Volusia / Areal Flood Warning / DEM-Palmer

Florida Division of Emergency Management

State Watch Office Incident Report

Main Information

Report #: 2014-8136

Status: Open

Reported to SWO on: 11/25/2014 14:00 ET

Severity: Routine Report

Description: Areal Flood Warning

This situation involves: Weather Advisories and Reports

Initial Report:

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THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN MELBOURNE HAS ISSUED A

* FLOOD WARNING FOR...
  NORTHEASTERN SEMINOLE COUNTY IN FLORIDA...
  SOUTHERN VOLUSIA COUNTY IN FLORIDA...
  THIS INCLUDES THE CITIES OF...OAK HILL...NEW SMYRNA BEACH...
  EDGEWATER...LAKE HARNEY.

* UNTIL 445 PM EST.
```

Incident Occurred: 11/25/2014 14:00 ET

Most Recent Update Date/Time: 11/25/2014-14:03 ET

Most Recent Update: N/A

Affected Counties: Seminole, Volusia

Facility Name or Description:

Incident Location: N/A

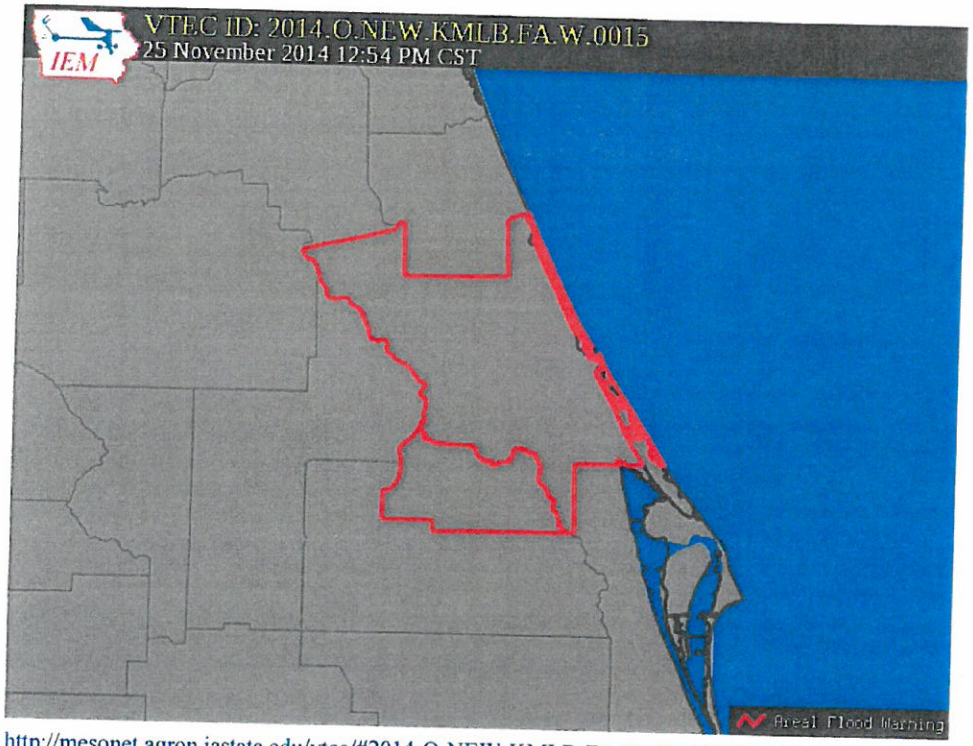
Contact Information

Reporting Party: *Name:* NWS Melbourne |*Address:*

Responsible Party: Unknown

On-Scene Contact: Unknown

Weather Advisories and Reports



http://mesonet.agron.iastate.edu/vtec/#2014-O-NEW-KMLB-FA-W-0015/USCOMP-N0Q-201411251855

Sub-Type: Weather Warning

Situation: Active

Description: Areal Flood Warning

Date Issued: 11/25/2014

Time Issued: 13:54 ET

Effective on Date: 11/25/2014

Effective on Time: 13:54 EST

Expires on Date: 11/25/2014

Expires on Time: 16:45 EST

Issuing Office: Melbourne Weather Forecast Office

Type of Advisory: Flood Warning

Advisory Text:

```
FLC117-127-252145-
/O.NEW.KMLB.FA.W.0015.141125T1854Z-141125T2145Z/
/00000.0.ER.000000T0000Z.000000T0000Z.000000T0000Z.OO/
SEMINOLE-VOLUSIA-
154 PM EST TUE NOV 25 2014
```

THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE IN MELBOURNE HAS ISSUED A

* FLOOD WARNING FOR...
  NORTHEASTERN SEMINOLE COUNTY IN FLORIDA...
  SOUTHERN VOLUSIA COUNTY IN FLORIDA...
  THIS INCLUDES THE CITIES OF...OAK HILL...NEW SMYRNA BEACH...
  EDGEWATER...LAKE HARNEY.

* UNTIL 445 PM EST.

* AS OF 152 PM EST PERSISTENT HEAVY RAIN WITH AMOUNTS OF THREE TO FIVE
  INCHES HAS OCCURRED OVER THE WARNED AREA. AN ADDITIONAL ONE TO TWO
  INCHES THROUGH 3 PM WILL LEAD TO STREET FLOODING AND PERHAPS WATER
  ENTERING STRUCTURES IN FLOOD PRONE AREAS.

PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

FLOODING OF ROADS...STREETS AND INTERSECTIONS ARE LIKELY TO BECOME
WIDESPREAD IN THESE LOCATIONS. SOME HOMES AND BUSINESSES MAY BE
SUBJECT TO LOW LYING AND POOR DRAINAGE FLOODING.

DO NOT DRIVE YOUR VEHICLE INTO AREAS WHERE THE WATER COVERS THE
ROADWAY. THE WATER DEPTH MAY BE TOO GREAT TO ALLOW YOUR CAR TO CROSS
SAFELY. MOVE TO HIGHER GROUND.

A FLOOD WARNING MEANS THAT FLOODING IS OCCURRING NOW OR IS IMMINENT.

Notification 11/25/2014-14:04 / DEM-Palmer

The State Watch Office values your feedback; please take a 1 minute survey about this notification.

Recipients: 107 Acknowledged: 55, Response Pending: 52

Alan (DeB) Williamson	Transferred
Ann McFall	Emptied
Aubrie Parliment	Read
Ben Johnson	Transferred
Bob (Delt) Rogers	Transferred
Bob Mandarino	Transferred
Brenda(DSC) Merritt-Smith	Transferred
Charlene Weaver	Emptied
Chico Mandizha	Transferred
Chris (OC) Johnson	Transferred
Dan (PI) Scales	Transferred
Daniel Eckert	Response Pending
Dave Byron	Emptied
David Griffis	Emptied
David Harden	Transferred
David(SD) Giles	Transferred
Dixie Simmons	Read
Don Poor	Read
Dona DeMarsh Butler	Read
Donna DePeyster	Read
Doug Gibson	Transferred
Eric Westfall	Transferred
Frank(PI) Fabrizio	Transferred
George Baker	Emptied
George Recktenwald	Response Pending
Gerald Brinton	Emptied
Ginger Adair	Emptied
Glen Lopez	Transferred
Glenn Scorza	Read
Henry(OB) Osterkamp	Transferred
James A. Judge	Undeleted
James Dinneen	Response Pending
James McNelly	Emptied
Jeaniene Jennings	Emptied
Jeff B. Smith	Emptied
Jim Tauber	Transferred

Joanne (DBS) Sweeney	Transferred
Joanne Magley	Read
Joe Nolin	Deleted
John (Del) McDaniel	Transferred
John Angiulli	Response Pending
John Gamble	Forwarded
John MacConnell	Emptied
John Zaragoza	Emptied
Jon Cheney	Read
Judy Grim	Read
Julie (DB) Maddux	Transferred
Karen Feaster	Deleted
Katrina Locke	Deleted
Kelli McGee	Response Pending
Ken (PO) Burgman	Transferred
Kerry Orpinuk	Transferred
Kevin Gray	Transferred
Kim Westberry	Emptied
Kohn (OH) Evans	Transferred
Kurt Swartzlander	Transferred
Larry LaHue	Emptied
Leonard Marion	Emptied
Lorri (LH) McLaughlin	Transferred
Louis Longo	Transferred
Lucinda Colee	Emptied
M.B. Gilreath - MBG	Forwarded
Marie Herrmann	Emptied
Mariea Pritchett	Read
Marilyn Chandler Ford	Emptied
Mark Garcia	Transferred
Mark Swanson	Read
Mark Wolcott	Response Pending
Mary Connors	Emptied
Michael (LH) Walker	Transferred
Michael Chitwood	Transferred
Michael Ulrich	Read
Michele Wetherington	Emptied
Mike Coffin	Transferred
Mike Pleus	Transferred

Mike White	Emptied
Palmer Panton	Emptied
Pat White	Read
Peggy Flomerfelt	Read
Peter Springer	Transferred
Randy (NSB) Wright	Transferred
Rhonda Orr	Emptied
Richard Moore	Read
Richard Mullen	Transferred
Rick Karl	Read
Rob Walsh	Emptied
Robert Ehrhardt	Emptied
Ron Wright	Transferred
Ronnie Long	Transferred
Russ Rafferty	Transferred
Ruthann Townsley	Emptied
Samual Bennett	Transferred
Sergio Pacheco	Emptied
Shellie Lewis	Transferred
Skip Irby	Transferred
Stephan Aldrich	Transferred
Stephan Deminsky	Transferred
Steve (Edg) Cousins	Transferred
Steven Sherrer	Emptied
Steven Van Nortwick	Transferred
Tammy Bong	Emptied
Terry Sanders	Emptied
Tim Baylie	Forwarded
Tom Motes	Emptied
Tom Vandehey	Transferred
Tracey (Edge) Barlow	Transferred
Yolanda Buckles	Read

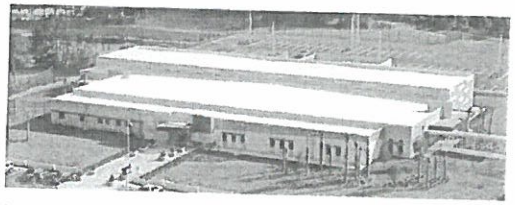
Attachments: User: 1, System: 1

Send Options:

610

Home | Services | Public Protection | Emergency Management

Emergency Management



Located at 3825 Tiger Bay Road, Daytona Beach, the 43,000-square-foot facility houses the county's emergency operations and sheriff's communications activities including countywide 9-1-1 dispatch functions.

No active storms

FIRSTCALL

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Click on the FirstCall logo to sign up to receive emergency telephone notifications (secure site)

Current U.S. storm tracking information

Mission: To provide coordinated all-hazards Emergency Management in support of our community.

Since 2004,Volusia County has been affected by four hurricanes, a tropical storm, two major tornadoes and several heavy rain storms that produced severe regional flooding. These events have shown us the importance of being prepared.

Some of the resources on this website are PDF (Portable Document Format) which offer higher-quality printouts rather than standard HTML pages. To open these files, you will need Adobe Reader software. Click here to download.

***Sign up** for our telephone notification system "FirstCall Emergency Telephone Notification System". If you have a cell phone, unlisted land-line or voice over IP number, you must register your number to receive notifications. Any information furnished for the purpose of emergency notification is exempt from public records requirement.*

Volusia County hurricane evacuation shelters and evacuation routes map
Do I live in a hurricane storm surge zone?

Planning and Information*
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
Emergency Support Function Annexes (PDF)
Local mitigation strategy (LMS)
LMS mitigation initiative submittal form
Debris Management Plan
Floodplain Management Plan (PDF)
Disaster preparedness checklist 1 [PDF]
Volusia Prepares Business
Disaster preparedness checklist 2 [PDF]
Hurricane Readiness Conditions (HURCONs) [PDF]
New FIRM panel index [PDF]
Information on Ebola

Weather links
Volusia County weather
National Weather Service, Melbourne, FL

Director
James A. Judge II, CEM, FPEM
jjudge@volusia.org

Daytona Beach
386-258-4088

DeLand
386-736-5980

New Smyrna Beach
386-423-3395

EMAP Accredited

02.23.15 3:25 pm
We want to hear how you've prepared for disasters so far this year in Volusia Co...

02.20.15 9:57 am
Resources are available to get you prepared this year! Don't wait for a disaster...

02.18.15 4:55 pm
We might not have snow but it sure will be cold tonight! Make sure your pets are...

02.13.15 9:44 am
Worried about more emergencies on this supposed unlucky day? A 2011 study publis...

02.09.15 2:23 pm
#DYK - the Atlantic hurricane season begins June 1st and ends November 30th. All...

Volusia County FLORIDA

Flood Maps

New Flood Map Viewer

As of April 29, 2011: Volusia County has received the preliminary flood maps for Volusia County from FEMA. These maps include proposed revisions to the flood maps currently in effect. These maps will become effective for regulating development and for flood insurance purposes following the review, comment, and appeal period in approximately six - nine months.

On this page is an online searchable flood map which allows you to type in your address or property id number to see your parcel on an interactive map in relation to the high-risk flood areas.

Instructions on How to Use the Online Maps (PDF, 740KB)

DISCLAIMER: The data employed within this application was developed through a variety of sources, including the County, our many municipal jurisdictions and the private sector utilizing data collected at various scales. The map information displayed is not survey accurate. Volusia County Government strives to maintain information pertaining to this application as up-to-date as possible however, independent verification of the data displayed is recommended to assure its accuracy. Volusia County Government makes no warranty, explicit or implied as to the accuracy or use of this data.

This application allows you to enter an address and determine if your property is located within the Current or Preliminary FEMA Flood Zone.

Click here to go directly to the map without using the search functions below.

Use the search functions below to zoom directly to a specific address.

Address Search
Enter your address in the empty box below. Please include the number, street name and street suffix abbreviation (For example: Av; Blvd; Btwy; Cir; Ct; Dr; Ln; Ldg; Pk; Pkwy; Pl; Rd; St; Ter; Tr). Do not use a period after any abbreviation in the address as the address will not be accepted.**The map may take a moment to load.**
Example: (123 W Indiana Av)

783 N BEACH ST

Find Reset

Parcel Search
To search by parcel, type your 12 digit parcel number (without hyphens or spaces!) into the form box below and click find.**The map may take a moment to load.**
(Example: 700903000190)

Find Reset

If you do not know your parcel number, you can navigate to to the property location by clicking here and zooming to the desired area on the map.

Director
James A. Judge II, CEM, FPEM
jjudge@volusia.org

Daytona Beach
386-258-4088

DeLand
386-736-5980

New Smyrna Beach
386-423-3395

EMAP Accredited

02.23.15 3:25 pm
We want to hear how you've prepared for disasters so far this year in Volusia Co...

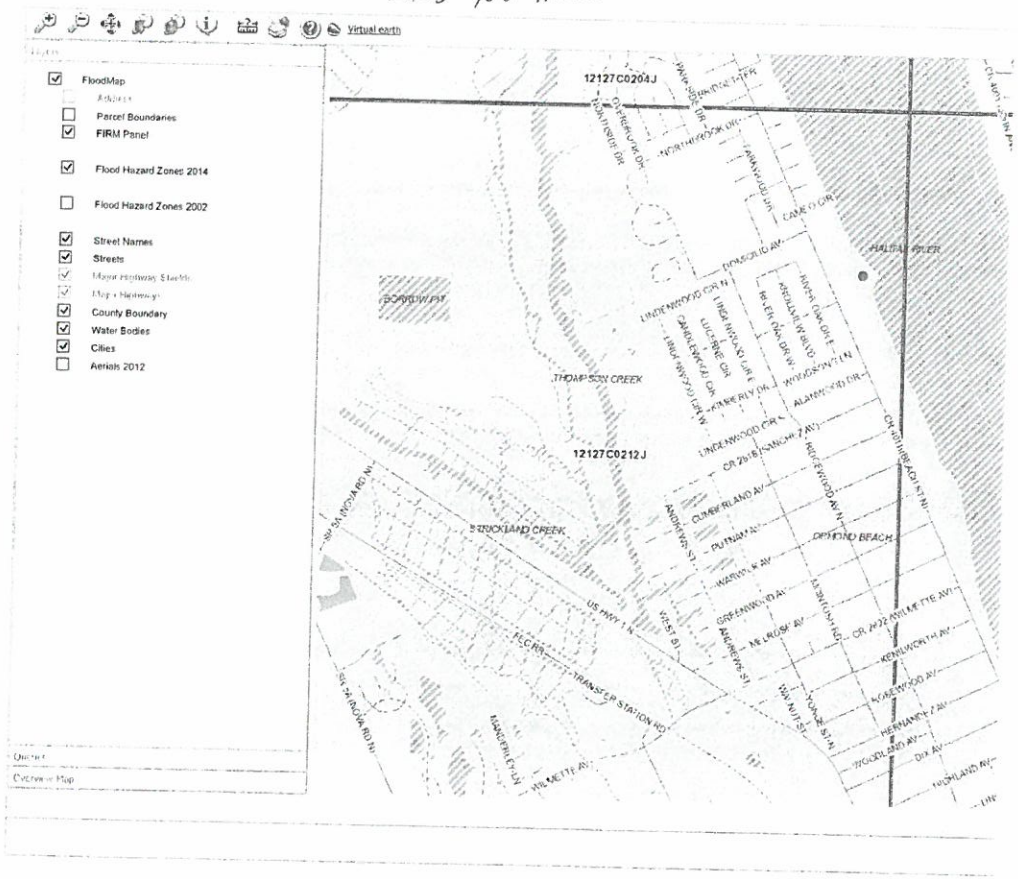
02.20.15 9:57 am
Resources are available to get you prepared this year! Don't wait for a disaster...

02.18.15 4:55 pm
We might not have snow but it sure will be cold tonight! Make sure your pets are...

02.13.15 9:44 am
Worried about more emergencies on this supposed unlucky day? A 2011 study publis...

02.09.15 2:23 pm
#DYK - the Atlantic hurricane season begins June 1st and ends November 30th. All...

"Find" Takes You here



ArcGIS Storm Surge Zones

Details | Basemap |

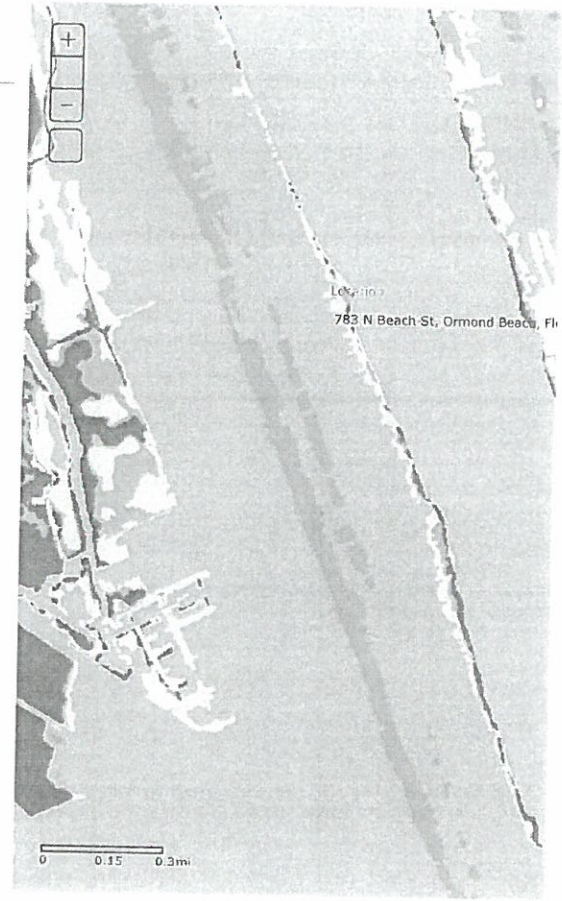
About Content Legend

Legend

Storm_Surge_Zones

Storm Surge Zones

- Tropical Storm
- Category 1
- Category 2
- Category 3
- Category 4
- Category 5



Esri.com Help Terms of Use Privacy Contact Esri Report Abuse

Current U.S. storm tracking information
Florida's 2014 Severe WeatherAwareness Guide [PDF]
American Meteorological Society
Live NOAA weather radio
Real time river guage information

Other links
Floods and Floodplain Mangement information
Florida Division of Emergency Management
Federal Alliance for Safe Homes
Disaster Preparedness Guide video (link to youtube)
Ponce Inlet video camera (live)

Terrorism Information
Centers for Disease Control information on bioterrorism
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
FEMA information on terrorism
Florida's current status
U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Volunteer opportunities
Community Organizations Active in Disaster
Volusia County Council on Aging
American Red Cross
United Way
Second Harvest Food Bank
Volusia Interfaith/Agencies

**We encourage public participation in our planning process. If you have any suggestions for improving any of our plans, please contact us at one of the numbers listed on this page.*

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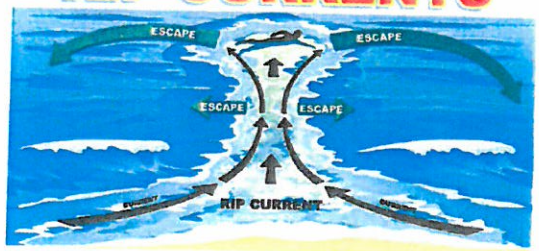
NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Media contacts:
Joanne Magley, Volusia County, 386-561-7185
Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989
Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

RIP CURRENTS



RIP CURRENT SAFETY

Forecasters say there's a high risk for rip currents along the Volusia County coast as Hurricane ___ approaches. These dangerous conditions are expected to continue with a high surf advisory in effect along the coast.

According to Volusia County lifeguards, these big, crashing waves may look perfect for surfing, but they are life-threatening hazards.

Rip currents are cuts through the sandbar caused by the current running seaward from the beach. They are always present, varying from moderate to very strong. Rip currents are seen as a strip of darker water extending seaward from a few feet to several yards in width.

If you are caught in a rip current:

- Remain calm. Don't panic.
- Don't try to swim against the current.
- Swim parallel to shore to escape the current or wait until it dissipates. Then swim diagonally to shore.

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Health Department in Volusia County: 386-274-0500
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
www.volusia.org/beach
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Media contacts:
Joanne Magley, Volusia County, 386-561-7185
Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989

MANDATORY EVACUATION NOTICE

The National Weather Service is forecasting Hurricane _____ will make landfall in Volusia County _____. In the interests of public safety, the Volusia County Council will issue a mandatory evacuation order beginning _____ for the following areas _____ _____. Also included in this order are all mobile/manufactured homes and those living in low-lying and flood-prone areas and _____ _____. (insert specific geographic areas as needed).

Hurricane _____ is a dangerous Category _____ hurricane with winds expected to exceed _____ MPH and gusts to _____ MPH. Storm surge of _____ to _____ feet is expected to impact _____, _____, and _____.

Rainfall of up to _____ inches is predicted which may cause flooding of up to _____ feet in _____, _____, and _____.

Volusia County Emergency Management continues to monitor Hurricane _____.

Contact the Citizens Hotline at 866-354-0345 for additional information or Volusia County Emergency Management at 386-254-1500.

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Health Department in Volusia County: 386-274-0500
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
http://doh.state.fl.us/chd/volusia/
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989
Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

FREEZING WEATHER

Is cold weather a threat in the Sunshine State?

Yes! During the winter of 1989-1990, 26 Floridians died of hypothermia. Because of normally mild temperatures, Florida homes often lack adequate heating and insulation and the Florida outdoor lifestyle leads to danger for those not prepared.

Severe cold outbreaks occur in Florida at least once a year. In addition to the actual low temperatures sometimes experienced across the Sunshine State, when strong winds combine with cold temperatures, the heat loss from a person's skin can be accelerated. This is called the wind chill. The wind chill can make it feel like it is much colder outside than what the actual temperature is. The National Weather Service will issue Frost Advisories, Wind Chill Advisories, Watches or Warnings, along with Freeze and Hard Freeze Watches and Warnings when cold weather threatens an area.

Remember the five P's of cold-weather preparedness:

- **Protect people:** Dress in layers and wear a hat and gloves. Try to stay dry and out of the wind. Check on young children and the elderly, who are the most sensitive to cold weather. Drink plenty of non-alcoholic fluids and eat high-caloric foods.
- **Protect pets:** Bring outdoor pets inside or give them a warm shelter to stay in.
- **Protect plants:** Cover cold-sensitive plants.
- **Protect pipes:** Cover pipes and allow outdoor faucets to slowly drip to prevent from freezing and breaking.
- **Practice fire safety:** Use safe heating sources indoors. Do not use charcoal or other fuel-burning devices such as grills that release carbon monoxide. Also, make sure to use space heaters according to their instructions and be attentive to open flames. Keep space heaters and candles away from flammable materials such as curtains and furniture. Blow out all candles when you leave the room or go to bed. Avoid the use of candles in the bedroom and other areas where people may fall asleep.

Source: http://www.floridadisaster.org/EMTOOLS/Severe/cold.htm

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557

www.volusia.org

VOLUSIA COUNTY COUNCIL

JASON P. DAVIS, COUNTY CHAIR | JOYCE M. CUSACK, AT-LARGE, VICE CHAIR | PAT PATTERSON, DISTRICT 1 | JOSHUA WAGNER, DISTRICT 2 | DEBORAH DENYS, DISTRICT 3 | DOUG DANIELS, DISTRICT 4 | PATRICIA NORTHEY, DISTRICT 5

www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Media contacts:
Joanne Magley, Volusia County, 386-561-7185
Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989
Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

WATER

Before the storm

- Store a supply of drinking water before of the storm – at least one gallon per person per day, preferably for two weeks.
- To store water, use food-grade containers. Clean, airtight containers such as two-liter soda jugs can be filled with drinking water. Sterilize containers by sponging and swabbing them with unscented bleach. Rinse well and dry. Milk containers should not be used as they are difficult to clean thoroughly and don't have an airtight seal.
- If re-use disposable plastic bottles, do not keep them for more than a month.
- Sterilize the bathtub in the same manner as containers. Water stored in the tub should be used for washing and flushing the toilet.
- Purchase water purifying tablets, generally available from a local pharmacy.

After the storm

- Do not drink the water after a storm until you know it is safe.
- Listen to local news bulletins to determine if there is a boil-water order in effect for your area.
- If a boil-water notice is issued, do not give water from the faucet to humans or pets or use it for washing, cleaning, cooking, brushing teeth, or making ice or formula. Bring tap water to a rolling boil for one minute before using it for drinking, cooking or ice-making. It is not necessary to boil water for showering or other external uses.
- Restrict the use of running water until power is restored to all areas. During power outages, lift stations that normally pump raw sewage/wastewater may not be operating if they are not powered by a generator. In these cases, the system can eventually back up into your street or showers, toilets and sink drains inside your home.
- Engage in safe hygiene practices to sanitize hands, etc.
- If the water quality is questionable, there are three ways to disinfect it:
  - Boil water at a rolling boil for one minute to kill infectious organisms.
  - Use water purifying tablets (generally available from the local pharmacy), according to package directions.
  - Use unscented household bleach. Add eight drops (1/8 teaspoon) of household bleach per gallon of water. Mix thoroughly. Let stand for 30 minutes. If the water is cloudy, repeat the dosage and let it stand another 30 minutes. The water will not be toxic, but it will have a chlorine odor and taste.

Private water wells

- Remove the plug or cap from the tops of the well casing.
- Pour two quarts bleach into the well.

- Replace plug or cap.
- Open all outlets on the system and allow water to run until the chlorine odor is noticeable.
- Allow chlorine to remain in the system at least six hours but preferably overnight, then run water from all outlets until the system is free of chlorine.

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989
Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

BOIL-WATER NOTICE

The Florida Department of Health in Volusia County has issued a boil water notice for the following area:

_____

until _____ a.m./p.m. due to a _____

(or "and will provide additional information as it becomes available.")

Residents are advised to bring tap water to a rolling boil for one minute before using it for drinking, cooking or ice-making. It is not necessary to boil water for showering or other external uses.

Please contact the health department at 386-274-0500 if you have any questions.

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Health Department in Volusia County: 386-274-0500
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
http://doh.state.fl.us/chd/volusia/
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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www.volusia.org

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Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

TSUNAMI WARNING

The National Weather Service has issued a Tsunami Warning for the Florida east coast including Volusia County. The tsunami is expected to arrive at _____ a.m./p.m.

If you live east of State Road A1A, take the following precautionary steps as soon as possible:

- Evacuate to the west of State Road A1A.
- Do not remain in your home or business.

Emergency officials will announce when it is safe to return.

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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Joanne Magley, Volusia County, 386-561-7185
Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989
Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

FLOODING NOTICE

Due to recent heavy rainfall, localized flooding is occurring in the following areas:

_____

Avoid these areas if at all possible due to flooded roads.

If you have any questions, please call Volusia County Emergency Management at 386-254-1500.

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Health Department in Volusia County: 386-274-0500
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
http://doh.state.fl.us/chd/volusia/
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Media contacts:
Joanne Magley, Volusia County, 386-561-7185
Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989
Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

WILDFIRE/BRUSH FIRE NOTICE

Volusia County Fire Services and (insert other agencies assisting) are fighting a brushfire at _____.

Avoid areas near the brushfire due to smoke, which may limit visibility.

Further information will be provided as it becomes available.

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Health Department in Volusia County: 386-274-0500
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
http://doh.state.fl.us/chd/volusia/
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Media contacts:
Joanne Magley, Volusia County, 386-561-7185
Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989
Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

BURN BAN

Volusia County Fire Services has issued an outdoor burn ban because of recent dry conditions. The ban will take effect at __ a.m. _____. It applies to the county's unincorporated areas, Oak Hill, Lake Helen and Pierson.

According to Volusia County Fire Chief _____ , the burn ban is necessary because of severe drought conditions. Volusia County's Keetch-Byram Drought Index is ____.The drought index measures soil dryness on a scale of 1 to 800, with one being saturation and 800 being desert-dry.

Under the burn ban, all outdoor burning, unless authorized by the Florida Forest Service, is prohibited. This includes the burning of yard trash, household paper products, bonfires, campfires, warming fires and cooking fires. Outdoor cooking done with a contained gas or charcoal grill (excluding a fire pit) is the only exception.

Violations of the ban are punishable by a fine up to $500 and/or imprisonment in county jail for up to 60 days. Personnel from Volusia County Fire Services will issue violation notices to any person violating the burn ban and also will extinguish any fire not authorized by the Florida Forest Service.

Fire officials urge residents to be cautious with outdoor activities and offer these wildfire safety tips:

Practice wildfire safety

- Do not discard cigarettes from moving vehicles.
- Do not park a hot car or operate all-terrain vehicles on dry grass.
- Check lawnmowers and farm equipment for properly working spark arresters.
- Extinguish fires when cooking outdoors, and never leave fires unattended.

Protect your home

- Design and landscape your home with fire safety in mind. Allow a 30-foot buffer of non-combustible material around your home.
- Use non-combustible materials on the roof and clean the roof and gutters regularly.
- Teach family members how to use a fire extinguisher. Test smoke detectors regularly.
- Inspect chimneys twice a year and clean them once a year.
- Rake leaves and dead limbs and twigs. Clear flammable vegetation.
- Have a garden hose long enough to reach any area of your home and property.

When wildfire threatens

- Listen to the media or a weather radio for civil emergency messages about where the danger is.

VOLUSIA COUNTY COUNCIL

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COUNTY CHAIR	AT-LARGE, VICE CHAIR	DISTRICT 1	DISTRICT 2	DISTRICT 3	DISTRICT 4	DISTRICT 5

- Prepare your family, pets and supplies in case you have to evacuate.
- If told to evacuate, do so immediately.
- If evacuating, tell someone you are leaving and where you are going. Drive away from fire hazards and listen to public safety officials.

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Health Department in Volusia County: 386-274-0500
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
http://doh.state.fl.us/chd/volusia/
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Media contacts:
Kim Montes, Florida Highway Patrol, 407-797-2707
Joanne Magley, Volusia County, 386-561-7185
Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989
Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

DRIVING IN SMOKE AND FOG

Visibility can change within seconds, so use extreme caution when driving in smoke and fog. Wildfires, smoke, fog and heavy rain can lower visibility on the roads. It is important for drivers to drive as safely as possible in these conditions.

When driving in low visibility:

- Slow down, but do not slam on your brakes.
- Turn your headlights on low beam. High beams will be reflected back off the fog and impair visibility even more.
- Do not stop on a freeway or heavily traveled road. You could become the first link in a chain-reaction collision.
- If you must stop, pull all the way off the road and turn on your emergency flashers to let drivers know you are parked. After pulling off the road, turn on your hazard flashers. Hazard lights should only be used when you're pulled over to show that you are parked on the side of the road. Move away from the vehicle.
- Watch out for slow-moving and parked vehicles. Listen for traffic you cannot see. Open your window a little to hear better.
- Reduce the distractions in your vehicle. Turn off the radio and cell phone. Your full attention is required.
- Use wipers and defrosters liberally for maximum visibility.
- Use the right edge of the road or painted road markings as a guide.
- Be patient. Avoid passing and changing lanes.
- Signal turns well in advance and brake early as you approach a stop.
- Report the hazard to local law enforcement agencies or 911.
- Check traffic conditions before traveling by dialing 511 or visiting www.511.com.

Source: Florida Highway Patrol

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
www.fhp.state.fl.us
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.volusia.org/fire
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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Joanne Magley, Volusia County, 386-561-7185
Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989
Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

HEALTH THREAT FROM WILDFIRE SMOKE

Smoke from wildfires is a mixture of gases and fine particles from burning trees and other plant materials. Smoke can hurt your eyes, irritate your respiratory system, and worsen chronic heart and lung diseases.

How to tell if smoke is affecting you

Smoke can cause coughing, a scratchy throat, irritated sinuses, shortness of breath, chest pain, headaches, stinging eyes, runny nose and asthma exacerbations.

If you have heart or lung disease, smoke might make your symptoms worse.

People who have heart disease might experience chest pain, rapid heartbeat, shortness of breath, and fatigue.

Smoke may worsen symptoms for people who have pre-existing respiratory conditions, such as respiratory allergies, asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), in the following ways:

- Inability to breathe normally
- Cough with or without mucus
- Chest discomfort
- Wheezing and shortness of breath

When smoke levels are high enough, even healthy people may experience some of these symptoms.

Know whether you are at risk

- **If you have heart or lung disease** – such as congestive heart failure, angina, COPD, emphysema, or asthma – you are at higher risk of having health problems than healthy people.
- **Older adults are more likely to be affected by smoke**, possibly because they are more likely to have heart or lung diseases than younger people.
- **Children are more likely to be affected by health threats from smoke** because their airways are still developing and because they breathe more air per pound of body weight than adults. Children also are more likely to be active outdoors.

Protect yourself

Limit your exposure to smoke. Protect your health by following these tips:

- **Pay attention to local air quality reports**. Listen and watch for news or health warnings about smoke. Find out if your community provides reports about the Environmental Protection Agency's Air Quality Index (AQI). Also pay attention to public health messages about taking additional safety measures.

- **Refer to visibility guides if they are available**. Not every community has a monitor that measures the amount of particles that are in the air. In the western part of the United States, some communities have guidelines to help people estimate AQI based on how far they can see.

- **If you are advised to stay indoors, keep indoor air as clean as possible**. Keep windows and doors closed unless it is extremely hot outside. Run an air conditioner if you have one, but keep the fresh-air intake closed and the filter clean to prevent outdoor smoke from getting inside. If you do not have an air conditioner and it is too warm to stay inside with the windows closed, seek shelter elsewhere.

- **Do not add to indoor pollution**. When smoke levels are high, do not use anything that burns, such as candles, fireplaces, or gas stoves. Do not vacuum, because vacuuming stirs up particles already inside your home. Do not smoke; smoking puts even more pollution into the air.

- **Follow your doctor's advice** about medicines and about your respiratory management plan if you have asthma or another lung disease, Call your doctor if your symptoms worsen.

- **Do not rely on dust masks for protection**. Paper "comfort" or "dust" masks commonly found at hardware stores are designed to trap large particles, such as sawdust. These masks will not protect your lungs from smoke. An "N95" mask, *properly worn*, will offer some protection..

Source: http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/wildfires/facts.asp

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Health Department in Volusia County: 386-274-0500
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
http://doh.state.fl.us/chd/volusia/
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865

WILDFIRE SAFETY TIPS

Practice wildfire safety

- Do not discard cigarettes from moving vehicles.
- Do not park your vehicle or operate all-terrain vehicles on dry grass areas.
- Check lawnmowers and farm equipment for properly working spark arresters.
- Extinguish fires when cooking outdoors and never leave fires unattended.
- Clearly mark all driveway entrances with name and address.
- Plan several escape routes away from your home by car and on foot.

Protect your home

- Design and landscape your home with wildfire safety in mind. Allow a 30-foot buffer of non-combustible material around your home.
- Use non-combustible materials on the roof and regularly clean the roof and gutters.
- Teach family members how to use a fire extinguisher. Install and regularly test smoke detectors.
- Inspect chimneys twice a year and clean them once a year.
- Rake leaves and dead limbs and twigs. Clear all flammable vegetation.
- Have a garden hose long enough to reach any area of your home and property.

When wildfire threatens

- Listen to the news media or your NOAA Weather Alert radio for Civil Emergency Messages about where the danger is.
- Prepare your family, pets and supplies in case you have to evacuate.
- If told to evacuate, DO SO IMMEDIATELY.
- Tell someone you are leaving and where you are going.
- If evacuating, drive away from fire hazards and listen to public safety officials.

Additional information

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Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.volusia.org/fire
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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Joanne Magley, Volusia County, 386-561-7185
Pat Kuehn, Volusia County, 386-748-3989
Michelle Coats, Volusia County, 386-748-3865
Stefany Strong, Florida Health Department, 386-274-0838

FLOOD INFORMATION SHEET

Health dangers of mold in water-damaged buildings

As Floridians clean and repair their flood-damaged homes and buildings, the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County urges the public to take precautionary measures to avoid indoor air quality problems. Moisture that enters buildings from leaks or flooding accelerates mold growth. Molds can cause disease, trigger asthma symptoms and allergic reactions and continue to damage materials long after the storm. Failure to control moisture and mold can present short and long-term health risks.

Mold growth can often be seen or smelled. Mold often appears as a staining or fuzzy growth on furniture or building materials (it may look cottony, velvety, rough, or leathery and have different colors like white, gray, brown, black, yellow or green). If you can smell an earthy or musty odor, you may have a mold problem.

To protect against health risks associated with mold:

- Remove standing water from your home or office.
- Remove wet materials. If the moldy material is not easily cleanable, such as drywall, carpet padding and insulation, then removal and replacement may be necessary.
- Consider using personal protective equipment when cleaning or removing mold – gloves, goggles and an N-95 particle respirator (found at most local hardware stores). Check with a health care provider before wearing a respirator. Do not use a respirator if you have heart disease or chronic lung disease such as asthma or emphysema.
- Individuals with known mold allergies or asthma should not clean or remove moldy materials. If you have concerns regarding your health before starting the cleanup, consult your health care provider.

If mold growth has already occurred, carefully remove or clean the moldy material in a well-ventilated area. If the moldy area is less than about 10 square feet (a 3-foot by 3-foot patch), in most cases, individuals may clean up the mold using a detergent/soapy water or a commercial mildew or mold cleaner. The cleaned area should then be thoroughly dried. Throw away any sponges or rags used to clean mold. If the mold returns quickly or spreads, it may mean the building materials are still wet enough to support mold growth. Additional drying of these materials may be needed.

After working in a mold-affected area, shower and launder work clothes separate from the other laundry. Keep shoes and work clothes away from the unaffected living area.

Never mix cleaners (such as a cleaner with ammonia) and disinfectants (such as bleach), as chemical reactions between these ingredients are likely to result in the release of hazardous gases (such as chlorine). Read and

follow label instructions of cleaners and disinfectants carefully. Open windows and doors to provide plenty of fresh air.

For more information about indoor air quality and mold growth, contact the Florida Department of Health's Indoor Air Toxics Hotline at 800-543-8279 or visit www.doh.state.fl.us and select "Mold" from the A to Z topics list.

Source: Florida Department of Health in Volusia County

Additional information

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FLOOD INFORMATION SHEET

Frequently asked questions: Mold and your health

These are some of the most common questions and concerns about indoor mold, how it affects human health, and ways in which you can prevent it.

What are molds?

Molds are types of fungi. They grow in the natural environment. Tiny particles of molds are found everywhere in indoor and outdoor air. In nature, molds help break down dead materials, and can be found growing on soil, foods, plants and other items. Molds are also very common in buildings and homes. Mold needs moisture to grow. Indoors, mold growth can be found where humidity levels are high, like basements and showers. Molds produce microscopic cells called "spores" that are spread easily through the air. Spores can also be spread by water and insects. Live spores act like seeds, forming new mold colonies when they find the right conditions.

What makes mold grow?

Mold only needs a few things to grow and multiply:

- Nutrients (food)
- A suitable place to grow
- Moisture

Many building materials (such as wood, sheetrock, etc.) provide food that can support mold growth. Even dust that has settled on these materials or furniture can be a food source for molds.

Molds can grow almost anywhere there is enough moisture or high humidity. Controlling moisture is the key to stopping indoor mold growth, because all molds require water to grow. Moisture can come from:

- Flooding from the outside (storm water, overflowing lakes, streams, storm surge, etc.)
- Flooding from the indoor (overflow from sinks, tubs, toilets, air conditioner drain pans or sewerage systems)
- Condensation (caused by indoor humidity that is too high or surfaces that are too cold)
- Water leaks from outside the building (roof, walls, floors)
- Indoor plumbing leaks or broken water pipes
- Outdoor sprinkler spray hitting the walls, or indoor fire sprinklers
- Poor venting of kitchen and bathroom moisture (steam from shower or cooking)
- Humidifier use
- Drying wet clothes indoors, or not venting clothes dryers outdoors (including electric dryers)
- House plants (over watering, etc.)
- Moisture from our bodies (sweat, wet hair on pillows, breath)
- Warm, moist air from outdoors
- Liquid spills

Should I be worried about mold in my home?

Yes and no. On the one hand, there will always be mold in your home in the form of spores and pieces of mold cells. The presence of mold in the air is normal. On the other hand, one should not let mold grow and multiply indoors. When this happens, your level of exposure can increase, thereby increasing the risk of potential health problems. Building materials, household goods and furnishings may also be damaged. Mold needs to eat to survive, and it's perfectly happy eating your home if you allow it.

What health problems can be caused by mold?

There are four kinds of health problems that come from exposure to mold:

- allergic illness
- irritant effects
- infection
- toxic effects

For people who are sensitive to molds, symptoms such as nasal and sinus irritation or congestion, dry hacking cough, wheezing, skin rashes or burning, watery or reddened eyes may occur. People with severe allergies to molds may have more serious reactions, such as hay-fever-like symptoms or shortness of breath. People with chronic illnesses or people with immune system problems may be more likely to get infections from certain molds, viruses and bacteria. Molds can also trigger asthma attacks in persons with asthma. Headaches, memory problems, mood swings, nosebleeds and body aches and pains are sometimes reported in mold complaints, but the causes of these physical symptoms are not yet understood. There is evidence of specific long-term toxic effects from eating foods with mold toxins. Unfortunately, very little is known regarding the actual health risks from breathing in or skin contact with mold toxins. Allergic disease is now considered the most likely health problem related to mold exposures. Research into the possible health effects related to mold exposure continues today.

How can I tell if there is mold in my home, or should I test my home for mold?

Indoor mold growth can usually be seen or smelled. In most cases, if visible mold growth is present, sampling is not needed. There are no health- or exposure-based standards that you can use to evaluate a mold sampling result. The Florida Department of Health does not recommend mold testing or sampling to see if you have a mold problem, or to see what kind of mold might be growing. Sampling for mold in the air can be expensive and, if done, should only be done by experienced professionals. Investigate a mold problem; don't test.

Look for visible mold growth (it may look cottony, velvety, rough, or leathery and have different colors like white, gray, brown, black, yellow, or green). Mold often appears as a staining or fuzzy growth on furniture or building materials (walls, ceilings, or anything made of wood or paper). Look for signs of moisture or water damage (water leaks, standing water, water stains, condensation, etc.).

Check around air handling units (air conditioners, furnaces) for standing water. Routinely inspect the evaporator coils, liner surfaces, drain pans and drain lines.
Search areas where you notice mold odors. If you can smell an earthy or musty odor, you may have a mold problem.

If mold-allergic people have some of the symptoms listed above when in your home, you may have a mold problem.

How can I be exposed to mold?

Mold is virtually everywhere, floating in the air and on all surfaces. People are exposed to molds 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and 365 days a year. Exposures increase when indoor moldy materials become dried, damaged or disturbed, causing spores and other mold cells to be released into the air and then inhaled. Elevated exposure can also occur if people directly handle moldy materials or accidentally eat mold.

How much mold does it take to make me sick?

It depends on the situation and the person. This question is difficult to answer in the same way it's hard to say how much sun causes a sunburn; the amount varies from person to person. What one person can tolerate with little or no effect may cause symptoms in another individual.

The long-term presence of indoor mold may eventually become unhealthy for anyone. Those with special health concerns should consult a medical doctor if they feel their health is affected by indoor mold. The following types of people may be affected sooner and more severely than others:

- Babies and children
- Elderly persons
- Individuals with chronic respiratory conditions or allergies or asthma
- Persons having weakened immune systems (for example, people with HIV or AIDS, chemotherapy patients, or organ transplant recipients)

Are some molds more hazardous than others?

Some types of molds can produce chemicals called mycotoxins. These molds are common, and are sometimes referred to as toxic mold. There are very few reports that toxic molds inside homes can cause unique or rare health conditions. If you think you have a mold problem in your home, you do not need to find out what type of mold you may have. All molds should be treated the same when it comes to health risks and removal. All indoor mold growth should be removed promptly, no matter what type(s) of mold is present, or whether or not it can produce mycotoxins.

What is Stachybotrys chartarum?

Stachybotrys chartarum (also known as Stachybotrys atra) is a greenish-black mold that can grow on materials such as drywall or sheetrock, ceiling tiles and wood when they become moist or water-damaged. Not all greenish-black molds are Stachybotrys chartarum. Some strains of Stachybotrys chartarum may produce mycotoxins. Whether a mold produces mycotoxins depends on what the mold is growing on and conditions such as temperature, pH, humidity or other factors. When mycotoxins are present, they occur in both living and dead mold spores, and may be present in materials that have become contaminated with molds. While Stachybotrys is growing, a wet slime layer covers its spores, preventing them from becoming airborne. When the mold dies and dries up, air currents or physical handling can cause spores to become airborne.

Currently, there is no test to determine whether Stachybotrys growth found in buildings is producing toxins. There is also no blood or urine test that can tell if an individual has been exposed to Stachybotrys chartarum spores or its toxins.

- **How can Stachybotrys affect my health?**
  Typically, indoor air levels of Stachybotrys are low. As with other types of mold, at higher levels adverse health effects may occur. These include cold-like symptoms, rashes, sinus inflammation, eye irritation and aggravation of asthma. Some symptoms are more general - such as inability to concentrate or fatigue. Usually, symptoms disappear after the mold is removed.

- **How can I tell when Stachybotrys chartarum is present in my home?**
  Many molds are black but are not Stachybotrys. For example, the black mold often found between bathroom tiles is not Stachybotrys. Stachybotrys can be identified only by specially trained professionals through a microscopic exam or by cultures. The Florida Department of Health does not recommend that people sample mold growth in their home. All indoor mold growth should be removed, regardless of type.

How can I prevent mold growth?

Water is the key. Without it, mold growth cannot start, much less multiply and spread. The easiest way to prevent the mold from gaining a foothold is to control dampness. Keep your home clean and dry. When water stands for

even 24 hours, common molds can take hold. Keeping humidity levels below 60 percent and venting moisture from showering and cooking to the outside are several ways to prevent the conditions that can lead to mold growth. Other ways include:

- Clean and dry up spills within 24 hours
- Dry out wet building materials and carpets within 24 hours
- Use an air conditioner or a dehumidifier to reduce the indoor humidity levels below 60 percent. If you have a central air conditioning system and need a dehumidifier to reduce relative humidity below 60 percent, you should have the air conditioning system examined for problems
- Do not carpet bathrooms or basements

Note: While most experts suggest a relative humidity of less than 60 percent, below 50 percent is best for controlling both mold growth and dust mites. Dust mites are microscopic animals related to spiders, ticks and other mites. Dust mites eat mold and dead human or animal skin scales (flakes) and leave allergenic proteins. Dust mites reduce allergen production at these lower humidity levels.

Who can I call if I suspect that I have a mold problem, or if I want more information on mold?

For additional information about the health effects of mold exposure and information on the safe removal of mold, please call your County Health Department's Environmental Health Office, the Florida Department of Health, Radon and Indoor Toxics Program at 1-800-543-8279, or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Indoor Air Quality Information Clearinghouse at 1-800-438-4318. If you have a mold complaint about an apartment or hotel, call the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation at 850-487-1395.

What is the Florida Department of Health doing about mold?

The Florida Department of Health Indoor Air program helps with mold issues through the following activities:

- Providing technical assistance and advice to the public, County Health Departments, School Districts and others
- Distributing current information and other resources on mold and moisture control

Please note that the Florida Department of Health does not provide mold testing or support to professional consultants.

What can county health departments do?

County health department staff should be able to:

- Help you with the identification of mold problems and advise you on investigation techniques and clean-up methods
- Answer your questions about health effects and possible hazards of mold exposure
- Provide mold prevention advice into public message and disaster response plans
- Direct concerned people to the appropriate local resources or to the Florida Department of Health Indoor Air Program staff

Where can I obtain additional information on the Internet?

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
http://www.epa.gov/iaq/molds/

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
http://www.cdc.gov/mold/default.htm

Florida Cooperative Extension, University of Florida
http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/TOPIC_Moisture_Mold_and_Mildew

Source: Florida Department of Health in Volusia County

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TROPICAL STORM/HURRICANE INFORMATION SHEET

Handwashing can help prevent illness

To help prevent the spread of diseases that can cause illness, it is important to wash your hands often. Germs are spread when people forget to wash their hands or don't wash their hands thoroughly.

Basic hygiene is very important in disaster settings. Always wash your hands with soap and water. If normal, safe water sources cannot be accessed, use water that has been boiled and cooled or chemically disinfected. If soap and water are not available, alcohol-based hand sanitizers can be used; however, since hand sanitizers alone are not as effective as proper hand washing, gloves should be worn (and then properly disposed of) for activities listed below.

When should you wash your hands?

- **After you:**
  - use the bathroom or change a diaper
  - handle uncooked food
  - play with a pet
  - clean or handle garbage
  - tend to someone who is sick or injured
  - blow your nose, cough or sneeze
  - participate in flood cleanup activities or handle articles contaminated with flood water or sewage
- **Before you:**
  - prepare or eat food
  - treat a cut or wound
  - insert or remove contact lenses

How should you wash your hands?

- Use soap and clean, warm running water or boiled/cooled water or disinfected water
- Wash all surfaces thoroughly, including wrists, palms, back of hands, fingers and under fingernails
- Rub hands together washing for at least 20 seconds and then rinse
- Dry with a clean disposable towel
- Use the towel to turn off the water faucet

Source: Florida Department of Health in Volusia County

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TROPICAL STORM/HURRICANE INFORMATION SHEET

Carbon monoxide poisoning
Generator safety precautions can help prevent poisoning

As Floridians begin the task of preparing for severe weather or flooding, the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County is urging the public to avoid carbon monoxide (CO) exposure by taking precautions with gas-powered appliances and charcoal or gas grills.

Carbon monoxide is an invisible, odorless, tasteless gas, and is highly poisonous. Depending on the level of exposure, CO may cause fatigue, weakness, chest pains for those with heart disease, shortness of breath upon exertion, nausea, vomiting, headaches, confusion, lack of coordination, impaired vision, loss of consciousness, and in severe cases, death.

DOH recommends the following precautions to help prevent carbon monoxide poisoning:

- Do not burn charcoal or gas grills inside a house, garage, vehicle, tent or fireplace.
- NEVER use a generator indoors, including in homes, garages, basements, crawl spaces, and other enclosed or partially enclosed areas, even with ventilation. Opening doors and windows or using fans will not prevent CO build-up in the home.
- **ALWAYS** locate the unit outdoors on a dry surface, away from doors, windows, vents, and air conditioning equipment that could allow CO to come indoors.
- Follow the instructions that come with your generator. Locate the unit outdoors and away from doors, windows, vents, and air conditioning equipment that could allow CO to come indoors.
- Install battery-operated CO alarms or plug-in CO alarms with battery back-up in your home, according to the manufacturer's installation instructions. The CO alarms should be certified to the requirements of the latest safety standards for CO alarms (UL 2034, IAS 6-96, or CSA 6.19.01).
- Test your CO alarms frequently and replace dead batteries.
- Remember that you cannot see or smell CO and portable generators can produce high levels of CO very quickly.
- If you start to feel sick, dizzy, or weak while using a generator, get to fresh air RIGHT AWAY. DO NOT DELAY.
- If you have a poisoning emergency, call the Florida Poison Information Center at 800-222-1222. If the victim has collapsed or is not breathing, call 911 immediately.

Source: Florida Department of Health in Volusia County

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Sept. 18, 2013

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FLOOD INFORMATION SHEET

What to do if your well is flooded

If you are unsure about the impact of flooding on your well water, either use bottled water, or boil or disinfect all the water you use for drinking, making beverages, cooking, brushing your teeth, washing dishes, and washing areas of the skin that have been cut or injured.

Common unscented household bleach (4 to 6 percent) can be used effectively as a chlorine disinfectant. Add eight drops (about one-eighth teaspoon) of unscented household bleach per gallon of water, then let stand for 30 minutes, repeating the procedure if the water is still cloudy. An alternative disinfecting method involves bringing water to a rolling boil for one minute.

If your well has been flooded, please call your local county health department for information on how to sample your water and where to bring the sample for bacteriological testing. If the test reveals bacteria, the well and water system need to be disinfected.

It is important to disinfect both well and plumbing water with unscented household bleach to ensure that all infectious agents are destroyed. If you have water treatment devices, remove all membranes, cartridges, and filters and replace them after the chlorination process is completed. The amount of chlorine determines the length of time you allow the bleach to remain in your system.

The Department of Health recommends the following steps to disinfect a contaminated well:

- **If the water is discolored** before adding the bleach, run the water until it is clear for up to 10 minutes.
- **Turn off and then drain** your hot water heater— bleach is not effective in water above 105 degrees.
- **Remove and replace** charcoal filters after the disinfecting process is completed.
- **To avoid adding contamination** to the well during disinfection, clean the work area around the top of the well. Then remove grease and mineral deposits from accessible parts of the well head and flush the outside surfaces with a half-cup of unscented household bleach in 5 gallons of water.
- **Turn off the pump.** Remove the cap or the well plug on the rubber seal. There are many types of well caps and plugs. If you have questions, you should contact a licensed well driller. If you have a submersible pump, you may also want to contact a licensed well driller for advice on disinfection procedures.
- **Consult the bleach chart** and pour the recommended amount of unscented bleach (4 to 6 percent) solution into the well. Try to coat the sides of the casing as you pour. If you get bleach on the pump or wiring, flush it thoroughly with fresh water to prevent later corrosion.

BLEACH CHART

Well depth in feet	Well diameter in inches			
	2"	4"	5"	6"
	Amount of bleach to use			
20'	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup
30'	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup	2 cups
40'	1 cup	1 cup	2 cups	2 cups
50'	1 cup	2 cups	2 cups	3 cups
80'	1 cup	2 cups	1 quart	1 quart
100'	1 cup	3 cups	1 quart	1.5 quarts
150'	2 cups	1 quart	2 quarts	2.5 quarts
200'	3 cups	1.5 quarts	2.5 quarts	3 quarts

Conversions
8 oz = 1 cup /16 oz = 1 pint = 2 cups
24 oz = 3 cups / 32 oz = 1 quart / 48 oz = 1.5 quarts
64 oz = 2 quarts / 80 oz = 2.5 quarts / 96 oz = 3 quarts

- **Re-cap or plug the well** opening and wait 30 minutes.
- **Turn on and, if needed, re-prime the pump.** Open all of the faucets on the system one at a time. Allow the water to run until there is a noticeable smell of bleach. You may also want to flush the toilets. If you have outside faucets, you may want to direct the water away from sensitive plants. If you cannot detect a bleach odor, repeat the disinfecting process.
- **Turn off all of the faucets** and allow the bleach to remain in the system for at least eight hours.
- **Backwash water softeners,** sand filters, and iron removal filters with bleach water.
- **Again, open all the faucets** and run the water until there is no bleach smell—for up to 15 minutes.

After disinfecting your well, the water needs to be tested to verify that it is safe to drink.

Although unscented household bleach is effective against microorganisms, it will not remove chemical contamination that may have gotten into your well. Contact the Florida Department of Health in Volusia County for sampling instructions to get your water tested.

Source: Florida Department of Health in Volusia County

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FLOOD INFORMATION SHEET

Heat exhaustion

As Floridians begin the task of recovery from flooding, health officials ask individuals to be aware of the warning signs of heat exhaustion. Heat exhaustion is a milder form of heat-related illness that can develop after exposure to high temperatures and inadequate or unbalanced replacement of fluids. Those most prone to heat exhaustion are elderly people, people with high blood pressure and people working or exercising in a hot environment.

Warning signs of heat exhaustion vary, but may include the following:

- Heavy sweating
- Paleness
- Muscle cramps
- Tiredness
- Weakness
- Dizziness
- Headache
- Nausea or vomiting
- Fainting
- Skin (may be cool and moist)
- Pulse rate (fast and weak)
- Breathing (fast and shallow)

If heat exhaustion is untreated, it may progress to heat stroke. Seek medical attention immediately if any of the following occurs:

- Symptoms are severe.
- The victim has heart problems or high blood pressure.

Otherwise, help the victim to cool off and seek medical attention if symptoms worsen or last longer than one hour.

What to do if heat exhaustion is suspected:

- Drink cool, nonalcoholic beverages, as directed by your physician
- Rest in an air-conditioned environment
- Take a cool shower, bath or sponge bath
- Wear lightweight clothing
- Prevent sunburn, which damages the skin's ability to dissipate heat by wearing sunscreen of 30 SPF.

Source: Florida Department of Health in Volusia County

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DEBRIS AND TRASH REMOVAL

The most important thing to remember with debris removal is to be patient! Clearing up all of Volusia County after a hurricane or tropical storm is a shared responsibility of Volusia County and its municipalities.

- Guidelines for debris pick-up vary by municipality based on hauler contracts.
- Haulers may be working more than 10 hours a day to meet the demand for their services. Your trash and debris may not be picked up immediately, but if it is properly bundled, it will eventually be removed.
- The first priority in disaster debris collection is for the collection of vegetative debris. Vegetative debris should be cut and stacked at the curb, separate from regular garbage and building debris.
- Subsequent pick-ups may include building debris and other materials. Check with your municipality for specifics.
- The collection of debris may cause temporary road closures on narrow neighborhood streets while heavy equipment is used to remove downed trees. Residents are asked to be patient during these temporary disruptions of traffic flow.
- Damaged and fallen trees on private property are the responsibility of the resident or property owner. Any plantings in public rights-of-way and swale areas are the responsibility of the city or county.
- Place debris piles on the swales, away from mailboxes, trees, power lines, fire hydrants and storm drains.
- If you live in a gated community, your homeowners association or management company will handle debris removal.
- Listen for updates through the local media or other communication channels used in your city or community.

Sorting debris

- Residents can expedite the clean-up process by properly separating debris into:
  - Yard debris
  - Building debris and building contents (fences, roof materials, screens, windows, carpets, etc.)
  - Regular garbage and trash
- Debris should be placed at the curbside, away from fire hydrants, trees, power lines and mailboxes.

Yard debris

Debris pick-up schedules vary by city and unincorporated area. Check news bulletins. Information will be available as schedules are announced. Generally, to clear yards of debris, you should:

- Cut fallen tree limbs into sections of 4 feet or less.
- Stack material neatly at the curbside, separated from garbage.
- Put smaller or loose items (limbs, leaves, etc.) into tightly lidded containers such as garbage cans or clear plastic bags.

- Bundle piles of smaller branches with twine. Containers or bundles should not weigh more than 50 pounds.

Building debris and building contents

- Besides vegetative debris, there may be piles of broken building materials after a disaster, including roof tiles, broken framework, torn screens (building debris) as well as damaged furniture and carpets (building contents).
- Keep building debris and building contents separate from vegetative material and regular garbage.
- Special collection arrangement may be required or alternate disposal locations designated.

Debris safety guidelines

- Make sure debris does not prevent access to fire hydrants or block storm drains, rights-of-way or pedestrian traffic.
- Keep children away from debris piles. They can be full of broken glass, nails, jagged wood and other sharp items. Debris piles may also contain rodents or bugs, raising the possibility of nasty bites.
- Watch children carefully when heavy equipment is in the area and debris removal operations are taking place. Small children may not be easily seen by equipment operators.
- Move your car from the debris pile area. This will make it easier for the equipment operator to pick up the materials and will reduce the possibility of damage to your vehicle.
- Drive carefully when behind debris-loaded trucks. Materials can easily fly out causing an accident or driving hazard. Leave a safe distance between your car and the truck.
- Keep all open flames and lit cigarettes away from debris piles as they may contain flammable materials.

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CHAINSAW SAFETY

Before the event

- Keep your tools in a state of readiness. Just before hurricane season starts on June 1, examine your chainsaw to make sure it's in proper working condition. A poorly maintained chainsaw is extremely unsafe.
- Keep the chain lubricated. It won't cut efficiently if it isn't lubricated properly. Don't use motor oil to lubricate. Buy bar and chain oil for this task.
- Maintain proper tension on the chain. Check the tension often and never allow it to sag. Improper tension can cause the chain to snap.
- Keep the chain sharpened. Your chainsaw should cut through wood without requiring much downward pressure.
- Check the fuel filter occasionally to make sure small debris has not accumulated and clog the filter. The fuel filter will need to be replaced every two years or so.
- Clean the spark plug occasionally. You can tell when the spark plug needs cleaning when it has black residue on it.
- If you need a replacement chain, buy the correct size and type and install it carefully according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Make sure you have an adequate supply of fuel for the chainsaw.
- If you have an electric chainsaw, make sure your cord is the proper length and is rated for outdoor use.

After the event

After a severe storm or hurricane, homeowners may be anxious to get outside and begin cleaning up fallen trees and broken tree limbs. If you're using a chainsaw, keep a few safety practices in mind. Remember, a chainsaw operating at full throttle moves at 50 mph!

Do

- Read the owner's manual before operating a chainsaw.
- Keep the cutting area clear of spectators and pets.
- Work with a partner if possible.
- Wear protective clothing – a hard hat, goggles, sturdy shoes, gloves and trim-fitting clothes.
- Note any overhead hazards, including hanging tree limbs and utility lines.
- Be careful with fuel. Fuel the saw at least 10 feet from ignition sources.
- Stay on the ground. Don't cut from a ladder.
- Stand to the side when cutting.
- Cut at full throttle; bring the saw up to speed before starting cuts.
- Keep both hands on the saw handles.
- Let the saw come to a complete stop before reaching for the chain or blade.
- Cut wood only. Don't allow dirt and rocks to touch the chain.

- Be careful with small branches — unweighted limbs may spring back when cut.
- Adjust the depth gauge setting every time you sharpen the chain.
- Maintain proper chain saw tension. A loose chain can come off the guide bar and strike you.
- Shut off or engage the chain brake whenever the saw is carried more than 50 feet, or across hazardous terrain.

Don't

- Touch a hot muffler.
- Cut above chest height.
- Use the bar for leverage; it's there to guide and support the cutting chain.
- Bury the tip in the wood.
- Push or force the saw. Let the saw do the work. If you find that you have to push, stop and sharpen the chain.
- Refuel a hot saw.
- Drop-start the saw.
- Operate a saw when using alcohol or drugs or when you're fatigued.

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Sept. 18, 2013

Media contacts:
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FLOOD INFORMATION SHEET

Safety tips for home repair in flood-damaged areas

As those affected by flooding return to their homes and begin repairs, the Florida Department of Health suggests taking the following safety precautions to prevent personal injury:

- If possible, work in pairs or groups.
- Take short breaks and work during the cooler hours of the day.
- Wear goggles, heavy gloves and steel-toed boots.
- Immediately clean all open wounds and cuts with soap and clean water. Cuts beyond minor scratches may require medical attention.
- Never assume that water-damaged structures are safe; leave immediately if shifting or unusual noises occur.
- Avoid lifting more than 50 pounds of debris or building materials. Two or more people should move bulky objects.
- Avoid heat stroke and heat exhaustion by wearing light-colored, loose-fitting clothing and drinking a glass of fluid every 15 to 20 minutes.
- Only experienced individuals should use chain saws and specialized equipment. When using chain saws or other heavy equipment, wear earplugs.
- To prevent electrocution in wet areas, turn power off at the main breaker.
- Never handle a downed power line.
- Never bring gasoline- or diesel-powered pumps, generators or pressure washers indoors as they release carbon monoxide – a deadly, colorless, odorless gas.
- Set priorities for clean-up tasks and pace the work over several days or weeks.
- Avoid exhaustion by taking frequent rest breaks and resuming a normal sleep schedule as soon as possible.
- Take advantage of disaster relief programs and services in your community.

Source: Florida Department of Health in Volusia County

Additional information

Volusia County Citizens Hotline: 866-345-0345
Florida Health Department in Volusia County: 386-274-0500
Florida Emergency Information Line: 800-342-3557
www.volusia.org/emergency
www.doh.state.fl.us
www.FloridaDisaster.org

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CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

Do you smell something?

When power outages occur after severe weather, using alternative sources of power can cause carbon monoxide to build up in your home and poison your family. Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas created by burning fuel when using portable generators, gas ranges or burning wood or by running your car.

While hundreds of people die in the United States from accidental carbon monoxide poisoning, this tragedy can be prevented. If you don't have a battery-powered or battery back-up carbon monoxide detector in your home, install one as soon as possible and check it every six months. You should also follow these safety tips:

- Don't run your car inside a garage that is attached to your home, even if the garage door is open to the outside.
- Have your heating system, water heater and other gas, oil or coal burning appliances serviced by a qualified technician each year.
- Never heat your house with a gas oven.

Since you can't see or smell carbon monoxide, it is important to recognize the most common symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning:

- Headache
- Fatigue
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea
- Dizziness

If you think you are experiencing carbon monoxide poisoning, get fresh air and seek medical attention immediately!

Additional information

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