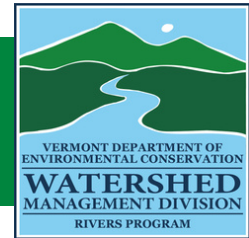


# Home Repairs Following Flood Damage

## Do it right - So you don't do it twice.



Following flood damage to structures, it is good practice and required to replace flood damaged materials with flood resistant materials. Replaced utilities must be elevated. Replaced materials must be safe from flood damage.

### What are flood resistant materials?

Flood-resistant material includes any building product capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact with floodwaters without sustaining significant damage. FEMA provides detailed guidance in Technical Bulletin 2 (*TB-2, August 2008*) *Flood Damage Resistant Materials Requirements for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Area in Accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program*. This sheet is provided as a simplified reference with TB-2 as the basis of the information.

Commonly available flood resistant materials include:

#### Flooring Materials

- Concrete; pre-cast, cast in place, tile
- Cement/latex, ceramic
- Marine grade or preservative treated (ACQ/C-A) plywood
- Standard 2x4"s and other decay resistant materials
  - Examples: hemlock, cedar, and black locust

#### Wall and Ceiling Materials

- Brick, metal, concrete, slate, stone, ceramic tile, clay tile
- Cement board, fiberglass mat wall board
- Marine grade or preservative treated (ACQ/C-A) plywood
- Standard 2x4"s and other decay resistant materials
- Spray-foam closed-cell insulation instead of fiberglass, mineral wool or other blown/bat insulation

#### Utilities

- Elevate utilities (such as furnaces, heating systems, or electrical systems) to at least 2' above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE).

### Where should flood resistant materials be installed?

The Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) recommends flood resistant materials be installed to at least 2' above the BFE. Local regulations may vary, please contact the local zoning administrator for more information.

By elevating utilities and using flood-resistant materials, those who might need a local floodplain permit will not have to replace or relocate their utilities. If you need to do temporary emergency repairs or clean up for safety, you do not need a permit. If you need to make any permanent repairs for a home in the FEMA floodplain, you need to make sure they meet standards to avoid future flood damage. Permanent work must be approved by the Town. For more information visit:

[bit.ly/fematb2](https://bit.ly/fematb2)