

After the Flood

Returning Home and Back to Business

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Flooding can leave behind serious health and safety hazards, even after evacuation orders are lifted. This manual provides guidance to support safe re-entry, cleanup, and recovery following a flood.

Quick-reference checklists are provided in Appendix A (Returning Home) and Appendix B (Back to Business) to support safe re-entry and reopening.

1. Before You Return

Do not return until local authorities confirm it is safe.

- Floodwater may contain sewage, chemicals, and debris that pose serious health risks. Buildings, utilities, and structures may also be unsafe.
- Where possible, have 1 to 2 adults conduct an initial safety check.
- Before returning:
 - ✓ Plan to return during daylight
 - ✓ Notify someone of your plans
 - ✓ Bring a re-entry kit, including:
 - Personal protective equipment (N95 mask, gloves, boots)
 - Flashlight and first aid kit
 - Non-perishable food and safe drinking water (bottled water)
 - Cleaning supplies and garbage bags

2. Initial Safety and Structural Hazards

Flooded areas can contain serious safety hazards, including structural damage that may not be immediately visible because it is underwater. Do not enter the building if there are signs of structural instability. Seek professional assessment before proceeding.

- Before entering, assess the area and structure carefully:
 - ✓ Watch for debris, unstable ground, and displaced animals.
 - ✓ Be alert of immediate hazards, such as downed power lines and damaged utility infrastructure.
 - ✓ Do not enter standing water if hazards cannot be identified or assessed safely.
 - ✓ Ensure safe access and exit routes are available before entering.
- Inspect the building exterior and interior for structural damage:
 - ✓ Foundation cracks or shifting.
 - ✓ Warped or weakened walls, floors, doors, or support structures.
 - ✓ Sagging ceilings, which may indicate trapped water and risk of collapse.
 - ✓ Signs of foundation movement, shifted walls, sagging roofs, or collapsing floors.

If ceilings are sagging, do not work directly underneath them. Avoid disturbing the area and seek professional assistance if there is a risk of collapse.

Handling and disposing of asbestos-containing materials

Asbestos debris must be disposed of at an authorized landfill. Occupational Health and Safety has information on how to safely handle, transport and dispose of asbestos-containing materials. If your building is unsafe to enter, call Occupational Health and Safety at 1-800-567-7233 (1-800-567-SAFE) to discuss safe options for managing asbestos.

View the *Policy on the Disposal of Waste Asbestos* guidance document.

For more information, visit: saskatchewan.ca/business/safety-in-the-workplace/hazards-and-prevention/asbestos-in-saskatchewan/understanding-identifying-and-handling-asbestos

3. Gas Leaks and Propane

Flooding can damage natural gas and propane systems, creating a risk of fire or explosion, even if damage is not immediately visible.

- If you smell gas or hear a hissing sound:
 - ✓ Leave the building immediately
 - ✓ Do not use light switches, phones, or open flames
 - ✓ Move to a safe location and call SaskEnergy: 1-888-700-0427
- Do not attempt to shut off gas lines unless it can be done safely and without entering a hazardous area.
- Have all gas lines, meters, and appliances inspected by a qualified professional before restoring gas service.
- For propane systems, contact your propane supplier before reconnecting or using any appliances.
- Do not resume normal use of gas-fired equipment until it has been confirmed safe.

4. Electrical Hazards and Power Restoration

Flood water can damage electrical systems and create a serious risk of shock, fire, or electrocution.

- Do not enter flooded areas unless power is off.
- Do not turn power on until the electrical system has been inspected and cleared by a qualified electrician or SaskPower.
- If you smell burning insulation, see damaged wiring, or notice sparking:
 - ✓ Leave the building immediately
 - ✓ Do not attempt to restore power
 - ✓ Call SaskPower:
 - (306) 310-2220 or 1-888-355-5589
- Stay at least 10 metres away from downed or damaged power lines at all times and assume all lines are energized and dangerous.
- Do not touch electrical equipment or debris that may be in contact with power lines.
- Replace any submerged electrical components.
- Once power is safely restored, test all smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms and replace batteries, where needed. Replace any units that were damaged.

5. Generator Safety

Portable generators can be useful during extended power outages but pose serious safety risks if used incorrectly.

- Ensure generators are placed on a dry, stable surface and protected from flood waters.
- Operate generators outdoors only, at least 6 metres away from buildings, windows, doors, and ventilation openings.
- Do not use fuel-burning equipment indoors or in enclosed spaces, including garages, sheds, crawl spaces, or basements, due to the risk of carbon monoxide exposure.
- Carbon monoxide can quickly build up in enclosed areas and cause serious illness or death.
- Allow generators to cool completely before refuelling and store fuel safely away from ignition sources.
- Use heavy-duty extension cords rated for outdoor use and inspect them for damage before use.

- ✓ Use generators outdoors only (minimum 6 metres from doors and windows).
- ✓ Never use generators indoors or in enclosed spaces due to the risk of carbon monoxide

6. Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems

Flood water can damage heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems and may introduce contamination or lead to mould growth if systems are used too soon.

- Do not operate HVAC systems until they have been inspected and confirmed safe by a qualified technician, as flood water can damage internal components, ductwork, insulation, and filters.
- Do not attempt to clean and reuse disposable filters. Replace all filters and any components that were submerged or water damaged.
- If ductwork or ventilation systems were exposed to flood water, professional cleaning or replacement may be required, as contaminants and mould can be distributed throughout the building.
- Do not use furnaces, air conditioners, or ventilation systems until the building has been cleaned, dried, and the system has been assessed and cleared for safe use by a qualified professional.
- Have chimneys, vents, and flues inspected for damage or blockages before use.

7. Drinking Water Safety

Flooding can impact drinking water quality across all water systems, including municipal supplies, private wells, dugouts, and cisterns. Floodwater may introduce contaminants including bacteria, nutrients, chemicals, and organics. It can also damage infrastructure, leading to pressure loss and increased risk of contamination. Water that appears clear and odour-free may still be unsafe.

➤ Water Quality Testing

- Water quality testing is required to confirm when a water source is safe to return to use.
- The type and extent of testing depends on:
 - ✓ Extent of flooding and contamination
 - ✓ Condition of infrastructure
- Always seek out trusted guidance materials on water quality testing provided by provincial authorities including, the Ministry of Health, Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA), and the Water Security Agency (WSA).
- Testing should take place only after the floodwater has receded, repairs have been made, the water source has been disinfected (e.g., shock chlorination of reservoirs, cisterns or wells) and waterlines flushed. This ensures that the sample is representative of the water quality.
- Water quality samples should be sent to an accredited laboratory for analysis and post-flood water quality testing may include:
 - ✓ Microbiological: Total coliform bacteria & *E. coli* (to confirm disinfection)
 - ✓ Chemical: Nitrate & general chemistry (pH, conductivity, hardness, major ions) (to determine if there remains surface water influence in wells or cisterns)
 - ✓ Additional testing (case-specific): Metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), petroleum-related parameters, or other health and toxicity panels where contamination risk exists (e.g., flooding in areas with fuel storage, agriculture, or industrial activity)

➤ Municipal Water Systems

- Follow all drinking water advisories issued by the Water Security Agency (WSA) or the Saskatchewan Health Authority (SHA), including:

View current drinking water advisories and warnings at saskatchewan.ca/residents/environment-public-health-and-safety/environmental-health/water-and-wastewater-management/advisories-and-warnings

- ✓ Precautionary Drinking Water Advisory
- ✓ Emergency Boil Water Order
- ✓ Do Not Drink / Do Not Use Advisories
- Public Health Inspectors and Environment Officers support public facilities and municipalities in conducting water quality testing and following procedures required to maintain safe drinking water and lift advisories.
- If a Do Not Drink or Do Not Use Advisory is in place, use an alternative safe water source (e.g., bottled water) for drinking, cooking, brushing teeth, making ice, and preparing infant formula until the advisory is lifted.
- For more information on what to do during and following a water advisory see *Water Testing for The Public* at saskhealthauthority.ca.
- After advisories are lifted, it is important to flush plumbing to clear stagnant or potentially contaminated water:
 - ✓ Run cold water taps for several minutes; and
 - ✓ Flush hot water tanks and appliances as per manufacturer instructions
- If water quality concerns (e.g., colour, taste, or odour) persist after flushing, contact your water provider or municipality.

Important Note:
Boiling water does NOT remove chemical contaminants and can increase their concentration.

➤ **Private Water Sources**

- Private landowners are responsible for maintaining their water supply, conducting water testing, and establishing treatment.
- Flooding can carry contaminants and debris into dugouts, groundwater wells and below ground storage (e.g., cisterns; see specific guidance below), increasing the risk of contamination.
- Do not use the water for drinking, cooking, brushing teeth, or food preparation until:
 - ✓ the system has been inspected
 - ✓ the well/storage tank has been properly disinfected (shock chlorinated) and flushed
 - ✓ testing confirms the water is safe
- Continue using bottled or another safe water source until water quality results confirm potability.
- The WSA [Saskatchewan Guide to Private Well and Water Management](#) provides information on source water protection, water quality testing, maintenance and treatment of private water sources.
- Water quality testing procedure:
 - ✓ Disinfect (shock chlorinate) and flush the water source (e.g., well or cistern and internal plumbing)
 - ✓ Order water quality testing kit from an accredited laboratory
 - ✓ Collect water samples approximately 5–7 days after disinfecting, or once chlorine has dissipated, to confirm disinfection was effective
 - ✓ Ship samples to the laboratory in a cooler with ice
 - ✓ Use the laboratory results to determine whether additional treatment or corrective actions are required before returning the water source to service
- For wells impacted by flooding or contamination risk, minimum recommended testing includes:
 - ✓ Microbiological: Total coliform bacteria & *E. coli* (to confirm disinfection)
 - ✓ Chemical: Nitrate & general chemistry (pH, conductivity, hardness, major ions) (to determine if there remains surface water influence).
 - ✓ Additional testing (case-specific): Metals / health and toxicity panels where contamination risk exists (to identify any additional or naturally occurring contamination)
- If you require assistance in interpreting your results, contact a SHA office ([Contact Your Public Health Inspector](#)), the laboratory, or WSA Client Services (client.service@wsask.ca or 1.866.727.5420).

- It is important to recognize that contaminants may have been present prior to the flood. Understanding your water quality is important to ensure proper use and management (e.g., treatment) for the protection of human and animal health.

➤ **Cisterns and Hauled Water Systems**

- Underground cisterns can be influenced by flooding and may allow surface water, sediment, and contaminants to enter through lids, vents, fittings, or plumbing connections.
- Do not use cistern water for drinking, cooking, brushing teeth, or food preparation if flooding is suspected to have impacted the system.
- If contamination is suspected:
 - ✓ completely drain the cistern
 - ✓ clean all interior surfaces
 - ✓ inspect the components for cracks or poor seals and repair them
 - ✓ disinfect the cistern and all connected household plumbing using an appropriate disinfection method (www.saskhealthauthority.ca)
 - ✓ refill with safe (potable) drinking water
 - ✓ Consider using bottled or another safe drinking water source until the system has been properly inspected, disinfected, flushed and tested
- Water quality testing after treatment confirms that the treatment was effective and that the water is safe for human consumption. The WSA and SHA recommend that all water supplies affected or potentially affected by flooding be disinfected before use.

8. Food Safety

Ensuring food safety after a flood is critical to prevent illness. Floodwater may contain sewage, chemicals, and other contaminants that can make food unsafe, even if it looks or smells normal.

➤ **Food Exposed to Floodwater**

- Discard all food that has come into contact with floodwater, including:
 - ✓ fresh or frozen foods
 - ✓ boxed foods
 - ✓ bottled or jarred products
 - ✓ medications and cosmetics
- Only food in undamaged, sealed metal cans may be kept.

**When In Doubt,
Throw It Out!**
The cost of replacing food is minimal compared to the risk of foodborne illness.

➤ **Refrigerated Foods**

- All perishable foods must be kept at 4°C (40°F) or below to remain safe.
- If electrical power was out for more than four hours, discard all refrigerated perishable foods, including:
 - ✓ Meat, poultry, and seafood
 - ✓ Milk, cheese, yogurt, and other dairy products
 - ✓ Cut fruits and vegetables
 - ✓ Cooked foods and leftovers
- Foods that are normally stored refrigerated but are shelf-stable (such as unopened condiments, jams, or pickles) may be safe; however, when in doubt, throw it out.

➤ **Frozen Foods**

- Freezers maintain safe temperatures for a limited time without power, depending on how full they are and whether the door remains closed.
- A full freezer will generally keep food frozen for about 48 hours and a half-full freezer will keep food frozen for approximately 24 hours.

- If food still contains ice crystals or is refrigerator-cold (4°C / 40°F or below), it may be safely refrozen or cooked immediately.
- Discard all frozen food that has completely thawed and has been held above safe temperature limits for more than 4 hours.

➤ **Non-Perishables**

- Non-perishable foods that did not come into contact with floodwater may be kept if containers are intact; they should be cleaned and sanitized before use.
- Discard food if containers are:
 - ✓ bulging, leaking, or foaming
 - ✓ dented along seams or rims
 - ✓ cracked, rusted, or punctured
 - ✓ broken or unsealed (including jars with popped lids)
- Before opening or storing:
 - ✓ wash containers with warm, soapy water
 - ✓ sanitize using a dilute bleach solution (e.g., ¾ tsp unscented household bleach to 1 litre of water)
 - ✓ allow to air dry
- Do not rely on appearance, smell, or taste to determine safety
 - ✓ Discard any food with an unusual odour, colour, or texture
 - ✓ When in doubt, throw it out!

Important Note:

Even a small amount of damage can result in contamination of a container's contents (such as the bacteria/toxin that causes Botulism). These containers should be discarded.

9. **Cleanup and Flood Recovery:**

Cleanup following flooding must be done carefully to reduce exposure to contaminated water, debris, and mould. Floodwater may contain sewage, chemicals, and other pollutants that pose health risks.

Flooding creates ideal conditions for mould growth on damp materials such as drywall, wood, carpets, and furnishings; materials that cannot be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and dried should be discarded, as mould will continue to grow if moisture is not addressed.

➤ **Cleanup Precautions**

- Do not enter your home until it has been declared safe by local authorities.
- Avoid contact with floodwater and contaminated materials wherever possible.
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including:
 - ✓ waterproof boots
 - ✓ rubber or disposable gloves
 - ✓ eye protection
 - ✓ an N95 respirator (especially if mould is present)
- Keep children, pregnant individuals, and those with health conditions away from affected areas during cleanup.
- Dry all materials as quickly as possible to prevent mould growth.
- Begin drying within 48 hours wherever possible. Use:
 - ✓ ventilation (open windows when conditions permit)
 - ✓ fans and dehumidifiers

Important Note:

Flooding can cause sewage to back up into homes and contaminate belongings with harmful germs. Soft items, such as clothing, mattresses, pillows, carpets, furniture, stuffed toys, and books, are not safe to keep and should be thrown out. Do not attempt to clean these items or take them to laundromats or dry cleaners, as contamination can put others at risk.

➤ **Cleaning and Disinfecting**

- Remove all mud, debris, and contaminated materials from the home.
- Flood-contaminated surfaces should be cleaned with detergent and water, then disinfected using a strong disinfectant solution (e.g., 1 part unscented household bleach to 4 parts water), following product instructions.
- Clean from top to bottom (ceilings → walls → surfaces → floors) to prevent re-contamination.

➤ **First Aid**

- Floodwater may be contaminated and can increase the risk of infection. Ensure tetanus immunizations are up to date, especially if you have open wounds or injuries.
- Skin contact: wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and potable water as soon as possible.
- Eye contact: rinse cautiously with potable water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Seek medical advice if irritation persists.
- Do not consume floodwater or contaminated materials. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice or contact HealthLine 811.

➤ **Children and Pets**

- Children and pets are more vulnerable to illness and injury during and after flooding and should be kept away from contaminated areas whenever possible.
- Do not allow children or pets to play in or contact floodwater, as it may contain sewage, chemicals, and other contaminants.
- Keep children and pets away from cleanup areas and contaminated materials until cleaning and disinfection are complete.
- Ensure frequent handwashing after contact with potentially contaminated surfaces or materials.

10. Other Important Considerations:

➤ **Documentation and Insurance**

- Proper documentation is important for insurance claims, recovery planning, and potential inspections.
- Take photographs and videos of all flood-related damage (interior and exterior) before cleanup begins, when it is safe to do so.
- Keep a brief written record describing:
 - ✓ the flooding event
 - ✓ impacts to your home and property
- Save all receipts related to such things as:
 - ✓ cleanup supplies
 - ✓ repairs
 - ✓ temporary accommodations
 - ✓ flood-related expenses
- Maintain a record of cleanup activities, including what actions were taken and who completed them.
- Contact your insurance provider as soon as possible to report damage and receive guidance on claims and coverage.

Free 24/7 SK Mental Health Supports
HealthLine: 811
Suicide Crisis HelpLine: 988
Kids Help Phone: 1-800-6686868 or text
CONNECT to 686868
Government of Saskatchewan: [Mental Health Services Webpage](#)

➤ **Mental Health and Well-Being**

- Returning home after a flood can be emotionally challenging. Individuals and families may experience feelings of grief, anxiety, anger, or being overwhelmed.
- These reactions are normal following a traumatic event.
- Be patient with yourself and others and allow time for recovery.
- Seek additional support or professional help if emotional distress becomes difficult to manage.

11. Back To Business: Reopening Guidance:

When it is safe to return following a flood, many of the same health and safety principles used for residential cleanup apply to businesses and public facilities. Before reopening, operators should contact their local public health inspection office and obtain approval confirming compliance with public health requirements.

- Do not reopen until:
 - ✓ evacuation orders have been lifted, and
 - ✓ the facility has been assessed and approved by appropriate authorities, including public health
- Flooding can compromise:
 - ✓ water quality
 - ✓ plumbing, including water and sewage systems
 - ✓ food safety
 - ✓ building structure and equipment
- Conduct a thorough inspection of the facility, including:
 - ✓ structural integrity
 - ✓ electrical, gas, and water systems
 - ✓ plumbing, including water and sewage systems
 - ✓ ventilation and HVAC systems
 - ✓ presence of water damage, contamination, or mould
- Clean and disinfect all affected areas before resuming operations. Food-contact surfaces and other items that may be mouthed (e.g., toys) that have been disinfected must be rinsed with potable water before use.

➤ Food Facilities

- Do not serve food until water, power, plumbing (water and sewage systems) are fully and safely restored.
- Clean and disinfect all food-contact surfaces, equipment, utensils, shelving, and food storage areas that may have been exposed to flood water. Food-contact surfaces that have been disinfected must be rinsed with potable water before use.
- Clean, flush, disinfect, and, where required, rinse with potable water all equipment before use, including:
 - ✓ ice machines
 - ✓ beverage machines and dispensing lines
 - ✓ dishwashers
 - ✓ coffee makers and hot water equipment
- Once flood cleanup and disinfection have been completed, resume routine cleaning and sanitizing procedures.

➤ Child Care Facilities and Schools

- Ensure the facility is fully cleaned and disinfected prior to reopening.
- Food-contact surfaces and items that may be mouthed must be rinsed with potable water after disinfection and before use. Once flood cleanup and disinfection have been completed, routine cleaning and sanitizing practices for these items may resume.
- Dispose of toys, learning materials, and furnishings that cannot be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- Verify water quality and indoor air quality before reopening.
- If the facility has been closed, a licensing checklist must be completed by the Ministry of Education prior to reopening to confirm all requirements continue to be met; a new licence will then be issued.

- Contact Child Care Operations, Ministry of Education, for guidance on reopening requirements at <mailto:childcare@gov.sk.ca> or 1-855-824-9419.

➤ **Public Swimming Pool Facilities**

- Pools and hot tubs must not reopen until water quality, treatment systems, and facility infrastructure are confirmed safe.
- Inspect and assess: clean:
 - ✓ Pool basins and decks
 - ✓ Filtration, disinfection, and circulation systems
 - ✓ Chemical storage areas
- Clean and disinfect affected areas as required.
- If contamination is suspected, draining, cleaning, disinfecting, and refilling the pool(s) may be necessary.
- Contact the local [Public Health Inspector](#) office to determine inspection and reopening requirements prior to public use.

➤ **Other Public Facilities (Gyms, Personal Services, Community Spaces)**

- Ensure shared equipment, surfaces, and washrooms are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- Confirm that all building systems (e.g., plumbing, electrical, HVAC) are functioning safely before reopening.
- Ensure a safe drinking water supply is available, handwashing stations are operational, and cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting supplies are stocked.

For additional flooding support information, visit
saskatchewan.ca/residents/emergency/flooding-support

Contact your local Public Health Inspection Office at
saskhealthauthority.ca/your-health/conditions-illnesses-services-wellness/contact-your-public-health-inspector

Before returning, confirm that any medical, health or other essential services you rely on are available.

Appendix A: Returning Home Checklist (Post-Flooding)

Before You Go

- ☐ Evacuation order has been officially lifted
- ☐ Plan a safe daytime return and notify someone of your plans
- ☐ Bring a re-entry kit (PPE, safe drinking water, flashlight, first aid kit, phone)

Initial Safety Check

- ☐ Do not enter until the structure is deemed safe by a qualified professional
- ☐ Inspect exterior for structural damage (foundation, walls, roof)
- ☐ Watch for debris, unstable structures, or slippery surfaces

Utilities & Systems

- ☐ Check for gas smell or leaks and leave immediately if detected
- ☐ Do not turn electrical power on until inspected by a qualified professional
- ☐ Stay clear of downed power lines and flooded electrical areas
- ☐ Have heating, electrical, and plumbing systems checked before use

Drinking Water Safety

- ☐ Follow all [drinking water advisories](#) (boil water, do-not-use, etc.)
- ☐ Use bottled or another safe water source for drinking, cooking, brushing teeth, and food preparation unless advised that boiling water is sufficient
- ☐ Do not use water until system is checked and potable
- ☐ After flooding: inspect, repair, disinfect, and flush system
- ☐ Test water through an accredited lab before using

Food Safety

- ☐ Discard all food that has come into contact with floodwater
- ☐ Discard perishable food if power was out more than 4 hours
- ☐ Discard frozen food that has thawed and been above 4 °C for more than 4 hours
- ☐ Inspect non-perishable foods and discard damaged or contaminated items
- ☐ Clean and sanitize intact metal cans before use

Cleanup & Health Protection

- ☐ Wear PPE (gloves, boots, eye protection, N95 mask, etc.)
- ☐ Avoid direct contact with floodwater and contaminated materials
- ☐ Remove debris, mud, and contaminated materials and dispose of them properly
- ☐ Clean, disinfect, and dry all affected surfaces
- ☐ Dry materials quickly (within 48 hours if possible) to prevent mould growth
- ☐ Discard materials that cannot be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and dried

Other Steps

- ☐ Document damage (photos, notes, receipts)
- ☐ Contact insurance provider
- ☐ Seek medical attention for injuries or signs of illness
- ☐ Monitor mental well-being and seek support(s) if needed

Appendix B: Back to Business Checklist (Post-Flooding)

Authorization & Inspection

- ☐ Evacuation order lifted
- ☐ Approval from Public Health Inspector obtained

Facility Safety Review

- ☐ Structural integrity verified
- ☐ Electrical, gas, and water systems inspected
- ☐ No standing water, contamination, or visible mould remaining

Cleaning & Sanitization

- ☐ All surfaces, equipment, and utensils cleaned and disinfected (food-contact surfaces and items that may be mouthed rinsed with potable water after disinfection).
- ☐ Contaminated items that cannot be cleaned and disinfected are discarded
- ☐ Ventilation systems and filters cleaned/replaced

Utilities & Operations

- ☐ Safe drinking water supply confirmed
- ☐ Power safely restored
- ☐ Plumbing and sewage systems assessed and functional
- ☐ Ventilation (HVAC) system inspected and operational

Food Establishments (if applicable)

- ☐ Do not serve food until water and power are properly restored
- ☐ Food-contact surfaces, equipment (including beverage and ice machines), and utensils cleaned, disinfected, and rinsed with potable water before use.
- ☐ Discard perishable food if power was out and refrigerator temperatures rose above 4 °C
- ☐ Discard all frozen food that has completely thawed and has been above 4°C for more than 4 hours
- ☐ Inspect non-perishable foods; discard any items that are damaged, swollen, leaking, or contaminated, and clean and sanitize intact containers before use

Other Public Facilities

- ☐ Facility has confirmed compliance with applicable provincial licensing requirements prior to reopening
- ☐ Childcare and school facilities have contacted the Ministry of Education for guidance on reopening
- ☐ Any required inspections, approvals, or documentation for reopening have been completed by the appropriate agency (e.g., Water Security Agency and public health)

Final Readiness

- ☐ Supplies restocked
- ☐ Staff informed of safety procedures
- ☐ Documentation retained for inspections & insurance