

## Mud Out Trailers Plan

1. Purpose
  - a. To discuss things to consider when mudding out in a Trailer Park
2. Homeowner
  - a. Naturally the homeowner will be in shock due to the recent loss of all their personal belonging. Not only did they lose material items but in many cases they lost memories, family heirlooms, photos, and other items of great significance. Not to mention the partial or total loss of their home which in general holds the largest significance.
  - b. The number one thing to remember is that a volunteer needs to be patient. The mindset of a volunteer is one of fixing and getting to work. While the homeowner can be in varying stages of coping.
  - c. Team organizers must be aware of this and should coach their Team Leads accordingly.
3. Safety
  - a. The conditions immediately after a flooding event can be extremely dangerous. As time passes the environment change to include conditions that can be detrimental to one's health.
  - b. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) considerations.
    - i. Hats, safety glasses, dust masks, leather gloves, boots, long sleeve shirt and pants
  - c. Heat Stress
    - i. Drink plenty of water and take breaks often.
    - ii. Dizziness, cramps, clammy skin, and dry mouth are all signs of heat stress. Stop work immediately and get help
  - d. Exposure to Hazardous Material
    - i. A lot of dust and material is exposed that one may not be used to. Be aware of signs that something is not right
    - ii. Volunteer may be exposed to rotting food, sewage, mold, dead animals, etc.
    - iii. Be aware of Itchy skin, rashes, trouble breathing, nausea etc.
    - iv. Most irritation can be avoided by wearing the proper PPE as described above. While it make it hotter to work, it is often worth the alternative.
  - e. Electrical Safety
    - i. Be aware of exposed electrical components.
    - ii. If House was flooded to the point that lowest level outlets were exposed to water, consider working with power off unless absolutely necessary.
    - iii. Do not work under any conditions in which breakers of the home have been bypassed in attempt to get power
    - iv. If using fans or power tools be aware of where extension cords are routed to avoid electrical incident.
  - f. Working in tight or crowded area
    - i. Between the homeowner and volunteers, a trailer can quickly become crowded.
    - ii. Be aware of other people working in the area and avoid line of fire from tools, debris removal, falling objects etc.
  - g. Wildlife
    - i. Flood waters tend to displace even animals. Be aware of the potential for animals and insects.

4. Volunteer Type
  - a. As an organizer be aware of the volunteer mix you have at your disposal
  - b. Know the physical limitations of your volunteers. Do not discourage participation but make sure someone in the group is responsible for checking on the wellbeing of your volunteers as they work.
  - c. Categorize your workers into Mud Out and Support
  - d. Mud Out- These are your workers and will be the most exposed
  - e. Support- Volunteers that will be taking surveys, answering questions, manning donation tables, preparing food etc.
5. Teams
  - a. Mud Out
    - i. 4-8 People with one designated Team Lead
  - b. Pre Work
    - i. Meet with homeowner and fill out survey prior to any work commencing. (See Attachment)
    - ii. Surveys have homeowner's contact information, immediate needs, and most importantly permission verification to enter home as a volunteer organization.
    - iii. Consult your Church leadership to discuss any liability vulnerabilities that the Church may want to avoid and imbed permissions into survey.
  - c. Stations
    - i. Pick a central location in Trailer Park to have stations. This will allow volunteers to have a single place to go if something is needed. More importantly, having a central location encourages residents to come forward that would otherwise not ask for help.
    - ii. Tool and Supply
      1. Develop a one plan to have one central location where volunteers can get tools and supplies as needed. An inventory of supplies is also helpful to make sure all tools are accounted for at the end of the day; unless they are being donated to homeowner
    - iii. Clothing and Hygiene
      1. Develop a plan to have tables for donation distribution of clothing and other immediate hygiene supplies.
    - iv. First Aid – For volunteers or as needed
      1. Designate an area where volunteers can get basic first aid for minor cuts, bumps, scrapes etc.
    - v. Information
      1. Designate an area where residents can get information and can request help.
    - vi. Food
      1. Designate an area for food preparation or distribution for volunteers and residents if being provided.
6. Surveys
  - a. Typically, volunteer groups will head out on a weekend to aid in recovery. In order to have a solid plan, Support Teams should canvas the trailer park during the week to inform residents that volunteers will be available the coming weekend. Take information on survey and make note of conditions in trailer(s) to be helped. This information will be extremely useful in assigning volunteers ahead of time to maximize work during the weekend.

## 7. Materials/ Tools

- a. PPE (See Safety)
- b. First Aid Kit
  - i. Over the counter pain reliever
  - ii. Multi-size Band Aids
  - iii. Neosporin
- c. Hand Sanitizer – Large Bottles
- d. Box Cutter
- e. Pry Bar
- f. Heavy duty trash bags
- g. Buckets
- h. Straight Edge Shovels
- i. Wet/Dry Vacuum
- j. Screwdriver Flat/Phillips
- k. Wheel Barrel
- l. Dolly
- m. Ratchet straps and bungies
- n. Duct Tape
- o. Drill/ Impacts with Phillips screwdriver bits
- p. Saws All
- q. Extension Cords
- r. Box Fans
- s. Water
- t. Ice Chests
- u. Ice
- v. Food
- w. Rags and paper towels
- x. Sprayers
- y. Shockwave – Best for mold treatment

## 8. Trash

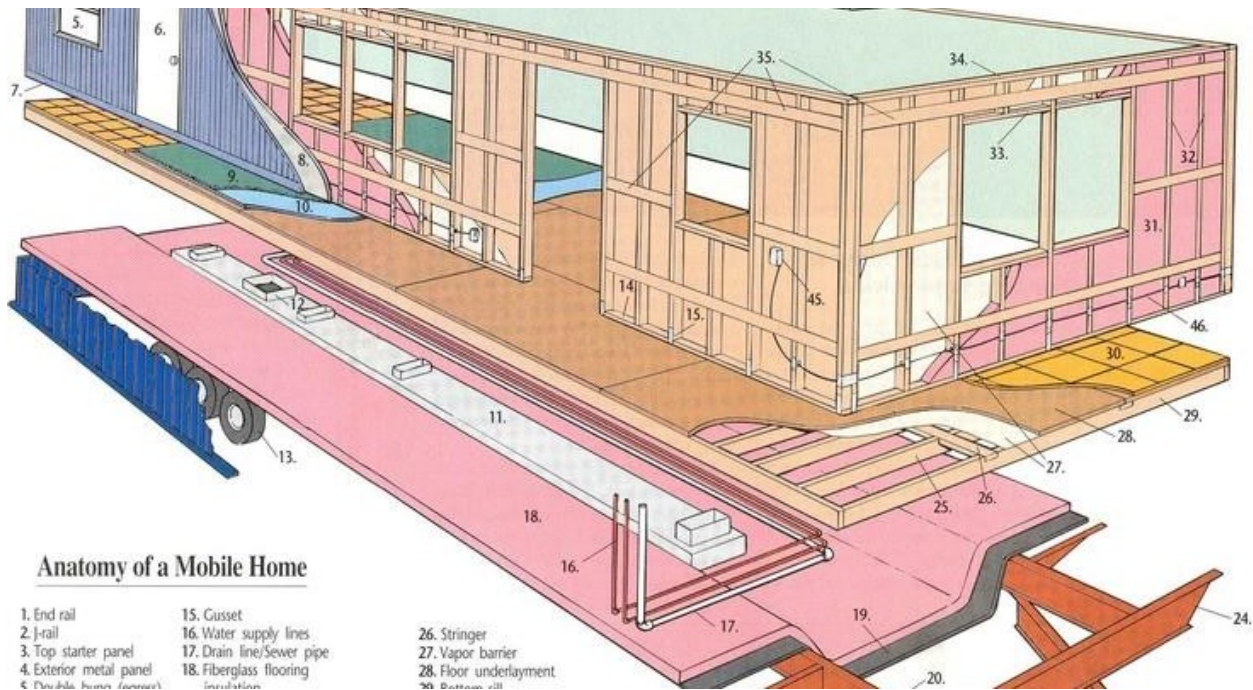
- a. Agree with homeowner where trash will be accumulated
- b. Use buckets and industrial trash bags to remove trash

## 9. Mudding Out Trailer

- a. Skirting and Insulation
  - i. First thing that should be removed to allow air circulation is the outside skirting and any bottom side insulation
- b. Windows
  - i. Open up all windows to induce air circulation.
  - ii. If A/C window units were flooded and damaged, remove those to allow more air to circulate
- c. Mud and Standing Water
  - i. Remove mud and water first to minimize chances of slips and fall.
  - ii. Use Wet Dry Vacuum
    - 1. If no power, use shovels and buckets.
- d. Clearing Home

- i. Be patient with homeowner. This can be the moment it becomes all too real that more than just a house has been lost. Move at the pace of homeowner.
    - ii. Use dolly, furniture dolly, and plenty of extra help
      - 1. Use duct tape, ratchet straps, and bungies to secure loads
    - iii. Remove all wet furniture
      - 1. Wet furniture will be extra heavy be cautious of back strain
    - iv. Ensure power is shut off at Main prior to disconnecting and appliances
      - 1. Especially large appliances like stoves, washing machines, window units etc.
    - v. Refrigerators
      - 1. If refrigerators have been sitting without power for days, food will be spoiled.
      - 2. DO NOT open refrigerator. Duct tape shut and remove from home. Opening in home will cause major odor that will not easily go away.
  - e. Trim
    - i. Use small pry bar to remove all trim and molding
  - f. Lights/Outlets
    - i. Remove all outlet and light cover
  - g. Sheet Rock
    - i. Sheet rock comes in 4'X8' sheets
    - ii. Cut 1' above waterline – use Box Cutter
      - 1. In many cases it is easier to remove full sheets over partial sheets. Installation will be much easier and faster when dealing in full sheets.
    - iii. Wet sheet rock will crumble have plan for removal. Splitting team duties between demo and hauling is most efficient.
  - h. Insulation
    - i. Remove all wet insulation.
    - ii. Remove slowly as fibers can be very irritating to exposed skin
      - 1. Use proper PPE
    - iii. Place in trash bags to reduce airborne dust or filaments while moving out to trash pile.
  - i. Screws
    - i. Remove all screws and nails from studs.
  - j. Floors
    - i. Unlike a regular home, a mobile home has a wooden subfloor.
    - ii. Remove all tile, laminate, or any other flooring until subfloor is exposed
    - iii. Subfloor will be held down with commercial grade screws. Use impact or drill with proper bit to remove.
    - iv. Using a pry bar will be extremely tedious if screws are not removed.
  - k. Sub Floor Insulation
    - i. Remove insulation found under floor
    - ii. Be aware of utilities that run under mobile home.
      - 1. See picture below #11,12,16,18
  - l. Mold Treatment
    - i. Final step of process is to treat exposed wood for mold.
    - ii. Use Shockwave (as directed) and sprayer to generously cover all exposed beams.

1. Unlike bleach, Shockwave will penetrate pores of wood
- iii. Extremely dangerous part of process
  1. No floors
  2. Lack of air circulation
  3. Dealing with chemicals
- iv. Homeowner cannot re-enter dwelling until completely dry.
- v. If Shockwave is not available, diluted bleach solution can be used.
  1. Recommended by moldpedia.com: 1:10 ratio bleach:water



## 10. Local Services

- a. During 2016 flood in Louisiana, Mobile home parks were not on the radar of government service groups. Red Cross Meals, FEMA, Trash Collection Services, and other services that regular homeowners were benefiting from, did not stop by.
- b. Designate a Team Member to seek local services and ensure the Mobile Park be worked is on their routes.

## 11. Volunteer Needs

- a. Designate a Team Member to quickly identify where volunteers can do the following
  - i. Take breaks
  - ii. Have alone time if they need to process what they see
  - iii. Bathrooms
  - iv. Park
  - v. Eat
  - vi. Rehydrate
  - vii. First Aid