Floodproof Barrier/Shield

Overview

- Shields can be used in combination with sealants to provide protection from a maximum of three feet of flooding on nonreinforced concrete block walls.
- Plate shield types:
 - o Long-duration flooding: steel or aluminum
 - Short-duration flooding: marine grade plywood
- Shield stiffeners may be necessary for structures with larger opening sizes.
- As this measure is typically a temporary flood-damage prevention measure, installation of the shield should be designed to be quick and easy.
- Prior to flood events, shields will need to be placed after vacating the structure.
- Some shields can be permanent if they are designed as a hinged plate or a mini-floodwall at sub-grade openings.

Design Considerations:

- Even with shield installation, there will still be some water infiltration. Therefore, some type of dewatering system like a sump pump may be necessary.
- If the amount of flooding exceeds the capacity of the structure's walls, the shield can cause more damage to the structure.
- The structural soundness of the building, walls, and floor slabs including their ability to withstand flood loads must be determined. Therefore, a competent design professional is essential in shield installation.
- Shields are not recommended for structures that may experience flooding lasting longer than 12-24 hours.

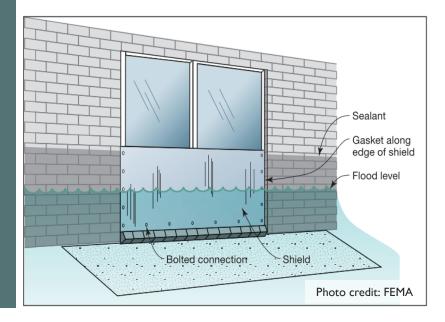


Key Takeaways

During flood events, water can enter a structure through un-sealed openings like doors and windows.

To avoid flood damage inside of a structure, shields can be installed on the un-sealed openings.

Shields cover the un-sealed openings on the exterior walls of the structure to reduce water infiltration. They transfer flood-induced forces to the surrounding exterior walls and help prevent water from entering the building.





Estimated Costs/Benefits

*U.S. dollars (2022), estimates are subject to change

Potential Costs		Potential Benefits		
ltem	Estimate	Post-Flood Recovery Actions	Estimate	
Aluminum shield	\$75-\$900			
OR				
Steel shield	\$300- \$1,000	Flood damage	1 inch water	\$10,800- \$53,500+
OR		recovery (professional	1	1
Marine grade plywood (sealed with wood sealer, waterproofing sealant, and stain)	\$155-\$200	clean-up, mold removal, replacement/ repair of flood damaged items)	3 feet water	\$39,800- \$185,700+
Quick Dam water barrier	\$30-\$160			
AND				
Shield stiffeners/support posts	\$80			
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST PER DOORWAY	\$75- \$1,080	ESTIMATED TOTAL SAVINGS	\$10,800- \$185,700+	

Additional Resources

- <u>FEMA Engineer Principles and Practices for Retro-fitting</u>
 <u>Flood-Prone Residential Structures (FEMA P-259)</u>
- <u>FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Individual Flood Mitigation</u>
- o FEMA Homeowner's Guide to Retrofitting (Chapter 8)

Resources can also be found at https://de.gov/iadapt

Potential Funding

- o FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)

Expected Maintenance

 Periodically check shields and fixtures to ensure they have not corroded or have been damaged.

Additional Actions

- Apply waterproof sealants on exterior walls of structure.
- If installed as a temporary measure, shields will have to manually be installed immediately before each flooding event.

Permitting Agencies

Contacts for permitting requirements include but are not limited to the following:

- Your city and/or county government for local flood ordinances or regulations
- Your city and/or county government for building permits

Who to Contact

- Design professional or engineer
- Floodproofing contractor

Technical definitions and more information are located on the I-ADAPT website: https://de.gov/iadapt.



