

Rising sea levels and intensifying storms will make flooding a more common and serious risk to NYC.

What can I do?

Before

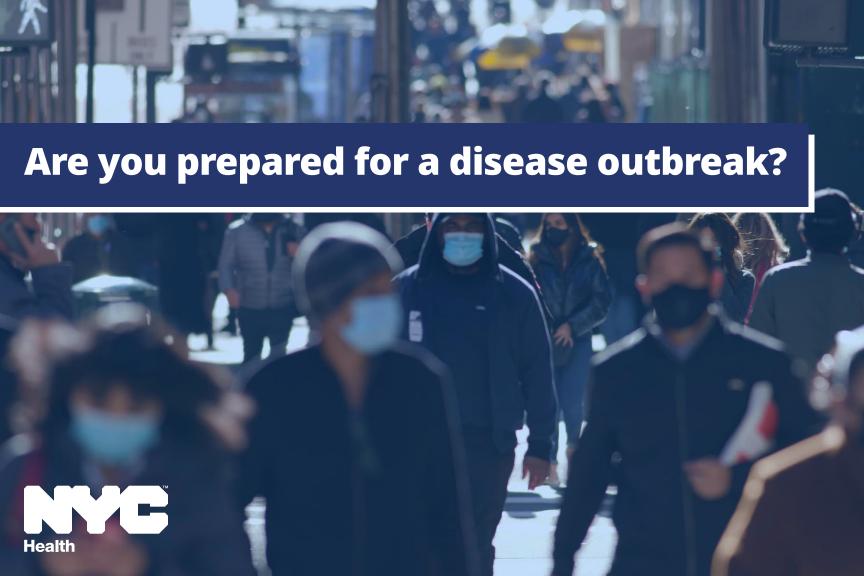
- Sign up for alerts at nyc.gov/notifynyc.
- Know your evacuation zone. Call 311 or visit maps.nyc.gov/hurricane.
- Make a meeting plan and prepare a go bag with emergency supplies.

During

- Follow evacuation orders. If you cannot find shelter, call 311.
- Do not drive through water even a depth of 6 inches can stall your car.
- If you touch floodwater, wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use alcohol-based sanitizer.

What are public health workers doing?

- We tell you how to prevent sickness from floodwater, mold, carbon monoxide poisoning, and other unsafe conditions caused by floods.
- We use data to find places at high risk to help communities prepare.
- We work with hospitals in evacuation zones to move patients to safety quickly.



Outbreaks of disease can overwhelm hospitals, disrupt education, and endanger people's lives.

What can I do?

Before

- Sign up for alerts at nyc.gov/notifynyc.
- Stay home when you are sick and avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Keep a supply of nonperishable food and other essentials at home. Avoid crowded places.

During

- Stay informed with updates and recommendations at nyc.gov/health.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use alcohol-based sanitizer.
- Wear a well-fitting mask when in crowded or indoor spaces.

What are public health workers doing?

- We monitor diseases to catch outbreaks early and reduce their spread.
- We provide accurate information on how to stay healthy and on what to do when you are sick.
- We stockpile critical supplies.
- We make plans and conduct exercises with health care systems so they are ready for emergencies.



Rising sea levels make NYC very vulnerable to storms that bring wind, flooding, and structural damage.

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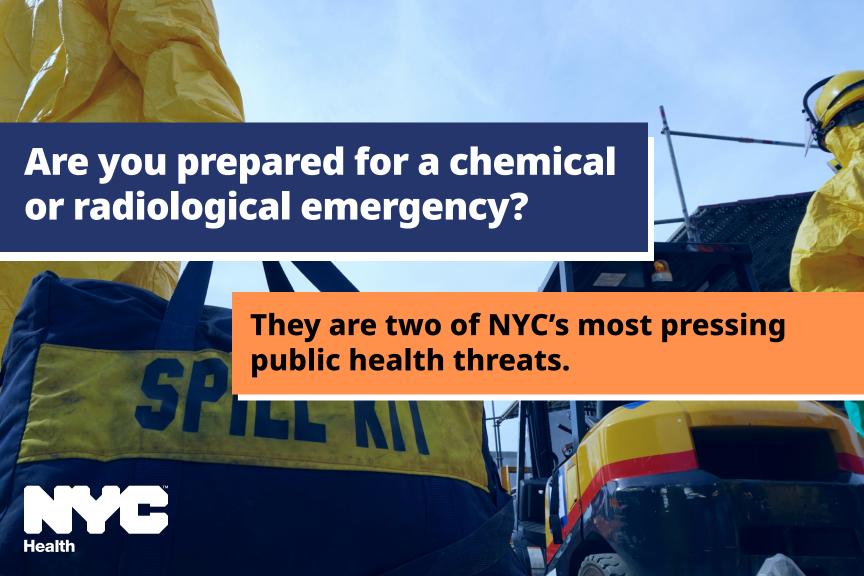
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NYC's dense population and the nearness of industrial areas to residential neighborhoods create health and environmental risks. A chemical emergency means exposure to toxic gasses, liquids, or solids. A radiological emergency means exposure to hazardous radiation. Either can be accidental or come from an attack.

What can I do?

Before

- Sign up for alerts at nyc.gov/notifynyc.
- Make a household disaster plan and prepare an emergency supply kit.
- Keep a supply of nonperishable food and other essentials at home. Have enough medication to last for at least seven days.

During

- Follow instructions from City officials on how best to protect yourself and your loved ones, or call 311.
- Seek treatment from first responders if you are injured.

What are public health workers doing?

- We let people know how to stay safe and, if needed, evacuate.
- We train people to respond to chemical and radiological emergencies.
- We make plans and prepare with City, state, and federal partners and health care facilities.





Cyberattacks threaten NYC's critical infrastructure such as hospitals and power grids and can disrupt services such as emergency response and health care.

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During

- Stay connected and informed with updates and recommendations from City officials or call 311 for information.
- Follow food and water safety guidance if power is out for longer than several hours.

What are public health workers doing?

- We make plans and prepare with other City agencies and health care facilities.
- We develop backup systems for critical public health infrastructure.
- We work to recover essential public health services and operations after a cyberattack.