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Security Solutions

ADDRESSING THE NEEDS AND SECURING THE FUTURE

Helping secure your world

Editor's Note

Dear Readers,

As we approach the second half of 2014, we also approach new and continued concerns in our society surrounding securing our property and person. Besides the aforementioned, environmental changes also raise concerns with our personal and physical security. The articles in this quarter's issue are geared at preparing readers for these changes.

In the context of home security, persons within the Caribbean have depended on Canine protection for many decades, however, with the price of canine companions on the rise Puppy theft has also increased. With this in mind, Amalgamated Security Services Limited (ASSL) Regional director Brian Ramsey's article discusses this issue and also provides advice on how to secure these animals. In keeping with the framework of home security, we realise that security should be more than just solid doors and

strong locks. Article number two reiterates many points that we often take for granted. However many persons do not know where doors should be positioned throughout the home in the first place and where it is most applicable in securing life and property, article three outlines where doors should and should not be placed.

As persons in the Caribbean region become more aware of security of their environment, we see that locks are used in unconventional places, from our home and offices to cupboards and even refrigerators. Incidents of keys being broken in locks and even car ignitions can occur ever so often. Article four explains what should be done if this happens to you. As our security knowledge rises and we begin to secure our physical environment with locks and security systems we also discover the need to secure our information in the cyber world. Article five outlines ten tips for safer online banking. Security systems and solutions vary depending on its use; many managers may not be fully aware of the features of

security systems and more specifically plant security systems. The sixth article in the newsletter discusses and explains how one can help prevent theft and how to recover stolen equipment.

Finally, as most people in the Caribbean basin may know, the beginning of June signals the beginning of the Rainy season in our tropical climate and also the beginning of the Atlantic Hurricane Season. With the onset of torrential rainfall brings the increased risk of flooding in areas so prone. The final article edifies the motoring public about how to drive in a flood if you have to.

At **Amalgamated Security Services Limited** we will continue to fulfill our commitment to provide quality service for all customers and in keeping with this commitment we do hope you find these articles and the safety methods helpful in some manner.

Regards
ASSL Marketing Team

Puppy Theft

By Brian Ramsey

Probably the most common method of securing a home and yard in the Caribbean is for the home owner to get a dog. Many people love small dogs especially Pekinese, Pomeranian and Terrier breeds, ascribing to them a high degree of alertness plus they like the cuddly look and feel of these dogs. Certainly the alertness of these breeds is true and they can be fearless in defending their home. However the majority of Caribbean individuals want large breed dogs. Their logic is that the mere size of these dogs and the deepness of their bark are sufficient to deter any potential intruder.



For many years in the 1970s and 1980s the preferred breeds were German Shepherd, Doberman Pinscher and to a lesser extent the Labrador. In the 1990's the Rottweiler breed became popular. Beginning around 2000 the Pitbull became a popular breed. Its reputation for fierceness made it popular plus the stories of this breed being used in dog fights and the belief that when it bites it does not let go. This breed became so popular that breeding was prolific causing the price of

puppies to fall. In addition many cross bred Pitbulls began to be available. With the lower prices there was a further spread of the pitbull breed and many lower income persons acquired them. That reputation for fierceness and stories of unprovoked attacks on both people and other dogs caused many Caribbean Governments to outlaw the breed and in Trinidad and Tobago to impose restrictions.



With the outlawing of Pitbulls, the popularity of Rottweiler and German Shepherds has risen again and accordingly their prices. There are however many persons who when offered the opportunity to acquire a pure bred dog at a low price do not question where the dog or puppy came from and why the price is low. As a result the theft of pure bred puppies is a common occurrence.

In Europe and North America, dogs often live within the home or apartment with the owners and are taken for walks in the evenings and to the park on weekends. Indeed some apartment complexes advertise themselves as pet friendly to encourage dog owners to rent in that complex. In the Caribbean however the prevailing attitude is that the dog is for outside and

the furthest that it can reach to the inside of the home is the porch. As a result many individuals upon acquiring a puppy immediately place it outside. They may bring it inside for a short period for the children to play with but predominantly the puppy is expected to be outside in the yard. This attitude is definitely not good for some breeds of puppies especially Rottweiles who are susceptible to the Parvo virus that kills up to 80% of infected puppies with the symptoms including lethargy, severe diarrhea, fever, vomiting, loss of appetite, and dehydration. Apart from the health issue however, leaving young puppies in the yard makes it very easy for them to be stolen.



A puppy should be kept in an enclosed space which is cleaned and disinfected daily and preferably twice per day. That enclosed space should be locked to prevent the puppy from wandering out but more importantly to prevent someone from easily accessing the puppy. Some individuals think that simply having a kennel and placing a cheap lock from the hardware is sufficient. That may be adequate to prevent the opportunistic thief who is

simply walking by and spots the puppy in the kennel. Puppies are loveable especially because they want to be played with and handled. As a result when placed in a kennel most puppies cry and howl because they do not want to be left alone. Some puppies cry for a very short period and then cease while others howl for an extended period. That howling is often heard for a far distance and indicates to everyone that there is a puppy in the neighborhood. Unfortunately that howling also alerts the more serious thief to the existence of a puppy in the area. For a serious thief, a cheap hardware padlock is not even a challenge.



If someone invests in a pure bred puppy with the expectation that it will grow into large dog that will protect home and family then in the puppy stage of its life it should be kept in an area within the home. This area should be barred off to prevent the puppy from wandering into other areas of the home and chewing on the furniture. More importantly the puppy should be left in this area when the family is not at home so it is not accessible to any thief during the day or night. Of course when the family is at home the puppy can be let out of this area to run and play and so strengthen its limbs but even during this time the puppy

should be under supervision to ensure that no one grabs it and runs away, An additional protective measure is to have the puppy permanently identified by microchip or tattoo and if both are used that is even better.

The purchase of a pure bred puppy can cost a significant sum but as that puppy matures it will usually display the traits that the particular breed is known for. When it is fully grown it will protect home and family. To safeguard that investment however requires taking steps to protect it in the puppy stage. It may be more work for the owner initially but the payoff comes in the later years when the owner has a formidable guard dog.

About the Author

Brian Ramsey has a B.A. in Accounting & Management, along with an M.B.A. in Finance and over 25 years in the Caribbean security field. He is the Regional Development Director for Amalgamated Security Services Limited which is the parent company of Alternative Security Services St. Lucia Limited. Amalgamated Security operates in Grenada, Barbados, St Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

Visiting our website and learn about our security solutions: [Amalgamated Security Electronic and Integrated Systems website](#)

Home Invasion Calls for Preventative Layers of Protection

By [Phyllis Song](#)

Home invasions are becoming more and more frequent these days as thieves are beginning to use powerful technologies such as iPhone apps and Google maps in carrying out their devious acts. Updating yourself on the bouts of crime in your area, knowing what technologies are being used against you and installing a home defense system in your home will ensure you have the upper hand to better secure your home from these desperate individuals.

To discourage criminals from breaking in and entering your home, you will need preventative measures that will advertise to home invaders to stay away from your home as well as warn them of what lies ahead if they were caught. These preventative measures can be put in place to keep these scum as far away from your house as possible

First Layer: Outside Layer

- Reinforced doors. A normal door offers only 1" protection. Reinforce your doors and locks by

upgrading and strengthening your deadbolt and lockset. Invest in heavy duty doors hinges and frames. Never rely on chain latches as barrier. They can be easily broken.

- Doors that are not see through. Never give scum the advantage of having a clear view of what you have or how things work inside your home. Criminals are good at figuring out household patterns, which they can use to their advantage. Installing a peep hole allows you instead to see who's outside your door even before you open it.
- Motion detector lights around the perimeter of your house can warn you of possible threats.
- Spiked gate or fences will prevent would-be invaders from jumping over and getting inside.
- A spare key hidden under a flower pot or door mat is tantamount to an invitation. Since many people still do this, they are the first place many burglars are going to look.
- Having a guard dog trained to attack is one of the most effective and reliable deterrents against home invasion.

Just don't forget to put a "beware of dog" signs in the front and side gates that would serve as a warning.

- Remove large trees and bushes near the windows that can possibly provide concealment and access inside.

Second Layer: Inside Layer

- Invest in an alarm system and post signs and stickers outside your home to advertise you have one installed. Studies show that visible signs of alarm systems installed in a building immediately discourage most burglars from breaking in.



- Ensure you have two-way voice feature installed with your home alarm system enabling your security system to directly communicate through the control panel. This will also allow you to call into your security system, listen to activities happening inside or speak to a family member or your child who is at home.

- Strategically position surveillance cameras in hidden or visible areas. Hidden cameras will capture live images of criminals when they least expect it, and visible cameras let them think twice before entering your home.
- Emergency plans and protocols should be placed in places where your children and other family members can see them, together with emergency contact numbers such as 911 next to the plan.
- Money, jewelry, car keys and other valuable items must be kept away from windows where burglars can see them and make them want to break in more.
- Though having a gun may seem useful at times, it is extremely a deadly thing to keep inside the house especially if there are children around. Make sure that it is locked up in a safe place away from the reach of children.

Third Layer: Knowledge Layer

A person who is prepared is a person who is equipped with knowledge about the home's security features, how to get

family members to safety, where to get help, and how to use a weapon as a last resort.

- Teach family members especially the younger ones to be observant when coming and leaving home.
- Teach children not to be easily persuaded to open doors to strangers, even those who show badges and look professional.
- Teach children to call "safe adults" such as your trusted neighbors in case they need help and you are not at home. This is a good time to get to know your neighbors and identify some whom you can trust and leave their phone numbers to your children in case your children need help while you are not around.
- Teach all family members how to use the alarm system or how to activate a panic button or car alarm.
- Teach older family members how to use a weapon as a last resort. Taking self-defense lessons is quite handy when you are up against people trying to break in your home and endangering the lives of your loved ones or yourself. Encourage your teen or other

capable adults at home to take these lessons, too.

Home security these days needs more than just solid doors and strong locks or constant reminders for children not to open doors to strangers. A well-thought security and safety plan thoroughly discussed with the whole family members will help outline protocols to follow during emergencies. Things can happen too fast during emergencies. When adrenaline kicks in, it's either fight or flight sometimes. This could lead to rushed emotions, anxiety or panic. Practicing emergency plans several times and investing in security alarm systems will offer a much needed peace of mind for everyone in the house.

Article

Source: http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Phyllis_Song

If you are interested in learning more about our home security systems visit our website at:

[Intrusion detection systems](#)

Are All Doors Created Equal?

By [George Uliano](#)

The short answer is NO. In my past articles I have written about all types of locks including the different types of door locks. However, if you don't have a strong sturdy door it doesn't matter what kind of lock you have. If someone can kick a hole in the door the lock is not important.

Now let's take this a little further and discuss why all doors are not created equal. The main difference between doors is the material that they are made of and if they are solid or hollow core. In commercial buildings the doors are usually 1-3/4" thick for the outside and inside alike and are usually a solid core door. For residential homes the doors should be solid core for exterior doors and hollow core doors for the inside would be acceptable. For this article I am going to discuss residential doors. Commercial doors get a little more complicated because they must be a fire rated.

Hollow Core Doors:

These are constructed of wood with a 2x2 frame with some bracing in between; between the bracing some manufacturers put cardboard waffling to make it seem a little more solid. The

area around the lock gets a larger wood bracing to help secure it. These doors are usually used on the interior of homes and should never be used as an exterior door.



Solid Wood Doors:

As the name suggests they are made of solid wood usually pine or oak, however any type of wood can be used. For the high end decorative types it is a solid piece of wood, some have decorative glass. Most of the solid wood doors are made of a less expensive type of wood for the inside and then covered with an oak veneer. These doors should be used for the exterior on homes.



Steel Doors:

As the name suggests these are constructed out of steel. To keep the weight down the door is framed in wood and wrapped in steel. The edges are usually

double thick and they are interlocked with the front and rear panels. Like anything steel care must be taken so that these doors don't rust. In homes you might find these on the garage or rear of the home.

Fiberglass Doors:

These have come on strong in the last few years. They are usually a solid core door; they can be decorated with glass inserts, like a wood door. Unlike wood and steel they will never rot, rust, or swell. Some are made to look like wood and once painted it is hard to tell the difference. They make excellent exterior home doors.

George Uliano is a security professional with years of law enforcement and security experience. He earned a Bachelors Degree in Criminal Justice and Business graduating with honors. George holds three U.S. patents on different locking principles. This combination gives George and His Company Locking Systems International Inc the unique ability to provide its customers with the correct security at an affordable price.

For additional information or to purchase Locks go to <http://www.lsidepot.com>

Article

Source: http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=George_Uliano

Photo

source: http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/images/Other_Archite

[cture_g299-Hotel Door Handle_p157449.html](#)

If you are interested in learning more about our access systems visit our website at:

[Amalgamated Security Electronic and Integrated Systems website](#)

Broken Key in Lock

By [Jeremy Fenwick](#)

It's a frustrating thing that luckily doesn't happen often. But on occasion you may find that a key snaps in half while you are locking or unlocking a door or even in your car ignition.

What can you do about a broken key in a lock?

Step One - Lubricate

Spray the lock with a lubricant such as WD-40. This will make any jiggling and removal that little bit easier. Powdered graphite also works as an effective lubricant. If you don't have a product such as these, you can use vegetable oil but be aware that this will ultimately leave a residue and if used to excess can result in the buildup of unwanted grease or gunk - so

be sparing if this is your only option!

Personal and family security are crucial when moving home. Having a clear strategy for any lock changing is absolutely essential. Your move may be very simple but even so, we recommend adding: 'Changing Locks' to your to-do list and follow this simple checklist to ensure you have taken any actions that you need.



Step Two - Manoeuvre

The next step is to get something into the lock, preferably a tool with a barbed edge so you can 'grab' the teeth of the key that is left in there.

You can purchase a key removal set from your local hardware store, use an extractor wire or failing that, simply use an implement such as a hacksaw blade or kitchen implement such as a pumpkin carving knife - anything with a serrated edge and that will fit.

You want to slot the jagged edge of the tool so it slots in and 'grabs' the jagged edge of the key.

If the key snapped while turning it is likely that the lock is in a stuck position. Try to manoeuvre the key with the implement so the barrel is in

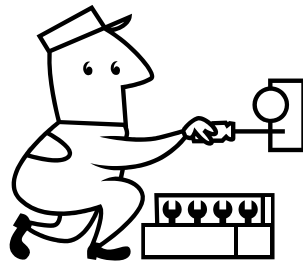
fully locked or unlocked position.

Then jiggle the implement up and down to try and edge the key out of the lock, even slightly.

Step Three - Extricate

The final tool you will need is a pair of needle nosed pliers or tweezers. They should be small and with a firm grip so you can clasp the end of the key and remove it from the lock.

Push or pull the door or surrounding area (if it is your car key in the ignition) so that there is as little pressure as possible on the lock itself (ie: so there is room for movement).



Other Methods

As an interim method you may be able to use a flat head screw driver to work the lock.

You can also try removing the lock yourself, with a drill, so it is easier to extricate the key. But we advise against this unless you are a skilled handy person as you can damage the lock and door.

When all else fails...

Call a locksmith!

Jeremy works with [Five Star Locksmiths \(Melbourne\)](#). Five Star Locksmiths provide 24 hour locksmith services in Melbourne's CBD and its suburbs. Jeremy writes content that provides value to the readers.

Article

Source: http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Jeremy_Fenwick

Photo

Source: http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/images/Decorative_g130-Unlocking_The_Door_p11739.html

Amalgamated Security Services offer a full range of security service solutions which are inclusive of the following:

- Response Services
- Alarm Monitoring
- Guarding Services
- Electronic Service
- Courier Services
- Assess Controls
- Data Services
- Cash Services
- Investigations

10 Tips for Safer Online Banking

Is online banking safe? It's a question everyone asks when weighing the convenience of managing all their financial transactions on the Internet against the risk of their accounts being hacked or illegally accessed using identity theft.



It depends, in fact, mostly on you and what you do to protect your information, monitor your accounts and resist the convincing tales that scammers and other crooks spin to get their hands on your cash.

As we reported way back in one of our early issues, around 2 million people a year have money stolen from their bank accounts, losing an average \$1,200.

<http://www.scambusters.org/bank.html>

And that was then. In the years since, many more people have switched to online banking, so we can reasonably assume the numbers have grown significantly since then.

Of course, a lot of bank fraud has nothing to do with being

online. It comes down simply to crooks getting hold of account and debit card details and then siphoning off their victims' cash.

But this week we want to focus specifically on the risks you face by actually conducting your bank activities over the Internet.

We covered a lot of tips in that earlier report, like:

- * Regularly logging into your account to monitor your balances and payments.
 - * Not doing your online banking in public areas or using public networks, where your details could be accessed and stolen.
 - * Avoiding clicking on supposed links to your bank in an email.
- The email could be a fake disguised to look genuine; clicking links could lead to a spoof bank site phishing for your sign-on details.

* Checking the site is secure by looking for the "https" at the start of the website address. It's the "s" that's important. It stands for "secure."

* Changing your password regularly, and using up-to-date antivirus software. If you don't, you could end up with malware that captures passwords when you key them in.

That's a pretty comprehensive list that should go a long way towards keeping you safe.

But these days, it may not be enough. Crooks have become more sophisticated and computer technologies have changed, so law enforcement and financial protection organizations have added more recommendations to bolster your online banking defenses.

More Tips

Here are another five to add to our list:

* If you use a mobile device for your banking, make sure it's properly protected against physical theft.



If you have accounts that are set up for automatic login when you access your account, a thief who gets hold of your mobile can do the same.

Password protect your device, so thieves can't access it at all. How you do that depends on the device -- laptop, tablet, cell phone -- and the operating system, so you'll need to do your research on this.

* Better yet, don't allow your device or browsers to store

passwords for sensitive accounts.

Or use a password manager that requires an additional master password for certain accounts.

There are lots of these products. Ones we have used here at Scambusters include Last Pass (free), KeePass (free) and RoboForm (paid-for and free versions).

These will also help you generate difficult to guess passwords.



* Always log out after using your online account.

If you don't, a crook, who might even be a burglar in your house, might be able to access it.

These days, most online bank services will log you out automatically after a short period of inactivity. But, just to be sure, don't count on it.

* See if your bank offers extra security through what is known as "two factor authentication."

Without going into all the details, this involves two steps to verify the identity of someone trying to access a site, computer or network. For example, in addition to the first

step of logging into your account via your user name, password, site key, etc., you'd also need a second step such as receiving a text message with a unique number that you enter each time you try to access your account.

More and more banks are offering this service or other additional security codes and passwords to make it tougher for crooks to crack.

(To learn more about two factor authentication, see this Wikipedia entry:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two-step_verification)

* Arrange balance and transaction notifications.

Most banks will now send you regular emails, either at daily or other intervals you specify, or when there's any movement in your account.

What About Your Bank?

All of this is fine, of course, but it's based on the assumption that you're working with a genuine, properly constituted bank.

That may not necessarily be the case.

Just as crooks set up phony online stores, they're also perfectly capable of establishing what seem to be rogue banking sites that look real.

So, if you're just starting out with online banking, the US Federal Deposit Insurance

Corporation (FDIC) recommends that you read the "About Us" section on a bank website, looking for its history, its official name and HQ address, and its FDIC insurance coverage to ensure your funds are properly protected.



It should carry the FDIC logo but, of course, that can easily be forged.

You can also visit the FDIC's site and search on the name of the bank to ensure it's listed. Here's the link:

<http://research.fdic.gov/bankfind/>

Just because a bank isn't registered with the FDIC doesn't mean it's a scam. But it would be unusual enough to set alarm bells ringing. Or it could be an overseas bank that doesn't have FDIC protection for your funds if it goes bust.

Either way, you should be wary. If the bank isn't on the list, contact the FDIC toll free at 1-877-275-3342.

Finally, one golden rule, whether you bank online or offline: Never provide account details in response to messages, including SMS texts, emails or pop-ups.

You may be told your account is frozen, systems are being

upgraded or all sorts of stories calculated to convince you to disclose the information.

But banks don't work that way and nor should you.

Now you're set for safer online banking -- but don't let your guard down!

Time to conclude for today -- have a great week!

Photo

source: http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/images/Finance_g198-Online_Banking_p145306.html

<http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/images/hand-hold-smart-phone-and-pay-moneymobile-banking-concept-photo-p257924>

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Thieves Beware! The Features of Plant Security Systems

By [Ben Halliday](#)

Plant equipment has regularly been targeted by thieves over the past decade or so with the construction industry being notorious for having poor security practises. Times are changing, however, and those in the industry are taking more responsibility about the security of their equipment. Plant equipment is very expensive and thus it can prove to be a huge financial burden if your equipment is stolen as a result of lax behaviour from those you have employed to use and store the equipment.

Improving site security is one way of reducing the chances of equipment being stolen. Registering equipment on a database such as CESAR (Construction Equipment Security and Registration scheme) is another way of improving the chances of recovering stolen equipment. However for total ease of mind, many site owners and business owners are turning to technology in order to ensure

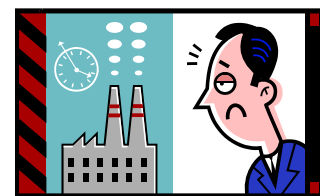
the security of their expensive equipment. Plant security systems might seem pricey to some, but compared to the price of buying new plant equipment, it would seem like a very worthwhile investment. How do these systems work? This article will look at the features of plant security systems and explain how they can help prevent theft or help you to recover stolen equipment.

GPS Tracking

Utilising GPS technology, plant security systems can specifically locate a piece of equipment to within two metres squared of its actual location. This means that it is easy to trace and locate even if it has been hidden out of sight.

Immobiliser

Plant security systems often have immobilisers fitted in, meaning that owners can immediately immobilise a piece of equipment if they find out it has been stolen. This can be done remotely and means that equipment is incapable of being used until reset.



Tamper-proof

Many plant security systems will instantly report any instances of attempted

tampering to the user as quickly as possible. The technology inside the system means that it can detect suspect vibrations or a power interference which may occur whilst trying to tamper with the equipment.

Timed Shutdown

It is possible for the user to set specific times in which the equipment is shutdown. If the equipment is used between 7am and 7pm, for example, it is possible to set plant security systems so that the equipment is immobilised at all other times.

Towaway warning

Some plant security systems will tell the user if someone is attempting to tow the equipment away with an external vehicle. Motion sensors are able to detect any suspect movements which might indicate that the equipment is being taken.

Power Alert

In the event that the power to the system is cut or the battery begins to run out, the system will alert the user and draw their attention to this. This means that there is very little danger that the equipment can be stolen in the event of an absence of power. Only if the user ignores the alarm is there the possibility that the tracking system could die.

Ben works for [Plant Security](#). The company is a specialist provider of security tracking

and telematics products designed specifically to meet the needs of the construction industry.

Article

Source: http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Ben_Halliday

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How to Drive in a Flood

By [Janet McCarty](#)

With all the poor weather conditions that Britain is currently experiencing nationwide, it is important to know how to drive in floods and water.



There are many dangers associated with driving in water, from electricians malfunctioning to the engine sucking in water. Before we get started on how to drive through a flood, here are a few things to consider:

1. First things first, if you don't have to drive through the flood, don't. If you can avoid it and head another way round then do, even if it takes a little bit longer to do so, you may thank yourself later.
2. Remember flash floods can come by very quickly, you may not have any warning so make sure you take on board important tips so you are fully prepared.
3. Definitely don't drive through fast moving water. Your car may seem heavy to you but it can easily be swept away if the water is moving quick enough.

Slow down

This may seem like an obvious tip but many people will hit water at quite a speed. Driving through a flood at deep water can lead to a loss of control. It's also a good idea to keep an eye out for patches of water in the road when you're travelling at speed.

Make sure you can see

If you can't see where the flooding ends, for example if it is round a corner, consider turning around. Once you are in the water, you won't be able to

manoeuvre with ease if the water becomes too deep.

Drive through the shallow part

Never attempt to drive through a flood that you couldn't walk through. You also should be reminded that water can hide and dips or cracks in the road surface. Six inches reaches the bottom of most cars, any more than this can cause loss of control and other problems. If you do decide to drive through, make sure you travel through the shallowest area.



First gear

When you drive through water, make sure you do so in first gear. Keep the revs high and drive at about 3mph. Don't take your foot off the accelerator and don't change gear while you're in the water to avoid the engine sucking in any liquids, which can be costly to repair!

Afterwards

After driving through the flooded section of the road, make sure you test your brakes. You can do this by lightly pressing the pedals and you'll feel the car slow down.

Lastly, be aware of larger cars coming in the opposite direction that may force water towards you and your vehicle. If you get stuck in the water, then it's

usually best to abandon your car rather than fix it, in case you do more damage. There are plenty of rental companies that will allow you to hire a car should you need to do so while your vehicle dries out!

Fourways Vehicle Solutions Ltd provides an array of one way car hire, as well as [commercial vehicle rental](#), self-drive and logistics services in UK.

Article

Source: http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Janet_McCarty

Photo

Source: http://www.freedigitalphotos.net/images/Cars_Buses_and_Truck_g71-Severe_Flood_In_Bangkok_Thailand_p164763.html