Notes on petrucci et al. : factors leading to the occurrence of flood fatalities….

1- General comments

This paper is very useful as it addresses a more and more relevant issue for risk managers and authorities. The methods and the criteria used to analyze the papers are well described and clearly exposed. The general schedule of the paper is correct.

2- Specific comments

The risk of Dike break is not addressed. We agree that Dam break is a specific issue dike break is part of the flood scenarios and is a frequent factor in flood death toll. (see New Orleans, Germany in July 2021; southern France in 1999 and 2002 or Spain. A little paragraph on the literature related with dike break and its consequences on mortality would be welcome especially for the epidemiologic point of view (night, surprise effect…)

L. 220 Male mortality is also due to work in rescue services (linked § 4.5 l. 293-298). It may be better to move the paragraph on male behavior (293-298) to § 4.1.

l. 409 :on the reliability of data, the article of Altez and Revet on the Vargas event in Venezuela is an interesting event to show the frailty of global toll on mortality. They show that the death toll usually admitted for the Vargas event had been largely over estimated.

Altez, R., Revet, S., (2005). *Contar los muertos para contar la muerte : discusion en torno al numero de fallecidos en la tragedia de 1999 en el estado Vargas – Venezuela.* Revista Geografica Venezolana, Numero especial 2005, pp. 21-43

In § 5.1 : For the proposition of action to reduce human toll, a paragraph on building retrofitting or/and adaptation to save life (roof evacuation, balcony or terrace, addition of a storey) would be welcome. Many papers point out the need to improve building adaptation to reduce the number of fatalities.

3- technical comments

l. 13 : Abstract : replace several by numerous

Line 47 -48 two section 5

L. 285 and L. 328 the problem of Alcohol and drugs is evoked twice. May be better to put together both paragraph on this problem.

Line 87 contained