

Supply Kits for Home

- Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food.
 - Choose non-perishable foods your family will eat.
 - Remember any special dietary needs.
 - Avoid foods that will make you thirsty.
 - Choose salt-free crackers, whole grain cereals and canned foods with high liquid content.
- Following a disaster, there may be power outages that could last for several days. Stock canned foods, dry mixes and other staples that do not require refrigeration, cooking, water or special preparation. Be sure to include a manual can opener and eating utensils.
- Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both.
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Manual can opener for food
- Local maps
- Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger

Storing Water

- One gallon of water per person per day, for drinking and sanitation.
- Keep at least a three-day supply of water per person.
- Children, nursing mothers and sick people may need more water.
- A medical emergency might require additional water.
- If you live in a warm weather climate more water may be necessary. In very hot temperatures, water needs can double.
- It is recommended you purchase commercially bottled water, in order to prepare the safest and most reliable emergency water supply. Keep bottled water in its original container and do not open until you need to use it. Observe the expiration or "use by" date. Store in cool, dark place.

Preparing Your Own Containers of Water

- It is recommended you purchase food grade water storage containers from surplus or camping supplies stores to use for water storage.
- Before filling with water, thoroughly clean the containers with dishwashing soap and water and rinse completely so there is no residual soap.

- If you chose to use your own storage containers, choose two-liter plastic soft drink bottles - not plastic jugs or cardboard containers that have had milk or fruit juice in them. Milk protein and fruit sugars cannot be adequately removed from these containers and provide an environment for bacterial growth when water is stored in them. Cardboard containers also leak easily and are not designed for long-term storage of liquids. Also, do not use glass containers, because they can break and are heavy.