



▶ **THINK**



▶ **PREPARE**



▶ **ACT**

Know What 2 Do

Think! Prepare! Act!

The first step to being prepared is realizing that severe weather can happen at any time - and it can happen to you.

Preparedness starts with you.



KNOW YOUR HAZARDS: The first step to being prepared is to know what potential hazards are facing you and your loved ones

PERSONAL SAFETY PLAN: You need to have plans and supplies in place to make it on your own, at least for a limited time, no matter where you are, or when an emergency happens.

GETTING INVOLVED: Once you've identified the hazards and learned how to ready yourself, you'll need the practical information that will help you act swiftly in the event disaster strikes. It's time to get plugged-in to a volunteer network, and get ready to Think!Prepare!Act!.



Anybody out there?

When disaster strikes, city services may be cut off and local disaster relief and government responders may not be able to reach you. You need to have plans and supplies in place to make it on your own, at least for a limited time, no matter where you are when an emergency happens.



Start Planning Now!

Let's talk Extreme Heat and Drought. How can we store water?

Water Storage Guidelines

Commercially bottled water in PETE (or PET) plastic containers may be purchased. Follow the container's "best if used by" dates as a rotation guideline. Avoid plastic containers that are not PETE plastic.

If you choose to package water yourself, consider the following guidelines:

Containers

- Use only food-grade containers. Smaller containers made of PETE plastic or heavier plastic buckets or drums work well.
- Clean, sanitize, and thoroughly rinse all containers prior to use. A sanitizing solution can be prepared by adding 1 teaspoon (5ml) of liquid household chlorine bleach (5 to 6% sodium hypochlorite) to one quart (1 liter) of water. Only household bleach without thickeners, scents, or additives should be used.
- Do not use plastic milk jugs, because they do not seal well and tend to become brittle over time.
- Do not use containers previously used to store non-food products

Water Pretreatment

- Water from a chlorinated municipal water supply does not need further treatment when stored in clean, food-grade containers.
- Non-chlorinated water should be treated with bleach. Add 1/8 of a teaspoon (8drops) of liquid household chlorine bleach (5 to 6% sodium hypochlorite) for every gallon (4 liters) of water. Only household bleach without thickeners, scents, or additives should be used.

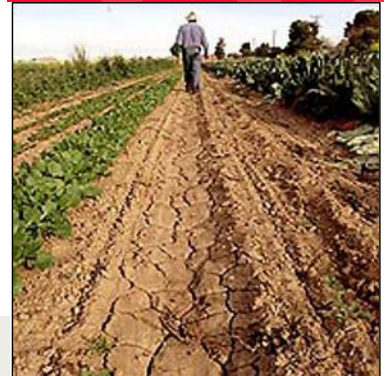
Storage

- Containers should be emptied and refilled regularly.
- Store water only where potential leakage would not damage your home or apartment.
- Protect stored water from light and heat. Some containers may also require protection from freezing.
- The taste of stored water can be improved by pouring it back and forth between two containers before use.

72 Hour Kit [grab-n-go]

It is recommended that every person should be prepared to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 3 days. Food and water are the main items to have in your kit, but you should have additional items such as first aid kit, blanket, hygiene items, flashlight, etc. This kit should be easy to carry and each person should have their own. Don't forget separate kits for infants, special needs, and pets.

SAFETY TIPS: AT-HOME & OUTDOORS



At-Home:

- Stay out of the sun as much as possible. Use sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher)
- Stay hydrated. Drink plenty of non-alcoholic and caffeine-free drinks
- Install window air conditioners snugly; insulate if necessary
- Check air-conditioning ducts for proper insulation
- Weather-strip doors and sills to keep cool air in

Outdoor:

- prevent drought by watering your lawn only when necessary and by adhering to local water restrictions
- Help prevent wildfires by respecting "no burn" days
- Avoid roadside fires by disposing of cigarettes responsibly
- Dispose of hot charcoal in a non-flammable container or hose down before dumping

An emergency water shortage can be caused by prolonged drought, poor water supply management, or contamination of a surface water supply source or aquifer.

Drought can affect vast territorial regions and large population numbers. Drought also creates environmental conditions that increase the risk of other hazards such as fire, flash flood, and possible landslides and debris flow.

Conserving water means more water available for critical needs for everyone. For more information about conserving water visit www.fema.gov and go to the "Are You Ready?" section.

Recommended per person/per day (minimum 3 day supply):

- 1 gallon minimum (other factors to consider: individual amount needed depends on age, physical activity. Physical condition and time of year)
- Remember to calculate enough water for cooking and hygiene
- If you have house pets don't forget to have enough water for them to drink separate from yourself.
- For large animals have a plan in place to ensure you have a water source for them

Additional resource material:

www.fema.gov/plan/prepare/water
www.redcross.org/services/prepare

