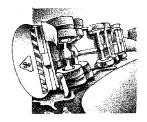
Your Family Disaster Supplies Kit

isasters happen anytime and anywhere. And when disaster strikes, you may not have much time to respond.



A highway spill of hazardous material could mean instant evacuation.



A winter storm could confine your family at home. An earthquake, flood, tornado or any other disaster could cut off basic services—gas, water, electricity and telephones—for days.

After a disaster, local officials and relief workers will be on the scene, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours, or it may take days. Would your family be prepared to cope with the emergency until help arrives?



Your family will cope best by preparing for disaster *before* it strikes. One way to prepare is by assembling a Disaster Supplies Kit. Once disaster hits, you won't have time to shop or search for supplies. But if you've gathered supplies in advance, your family can endure an evacuation or home confinement.



To prepare your kit

- Review the checklist in this brochure.
- Gather the supplies that are listed. You may need them if your family is confined at home.
- Place the supplies you'd most likely need for an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container. These supplies are listed with an asterisk (*).





SUPPLIES

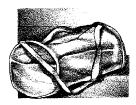
here are six basics you should stock in your home: water, food, first aid supplies, clothing and bedding, tools and emergency supplies and special items. Keep the items that you would most likely need during an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container suggested items are marked with an asterisk (*). Possible containers include



a large, covered trash container,



camping backpack,



lubricant

or a duffle bag.

Water Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers and ill people will need more. Store one gallon of water per person \Box Keep at least a three-day supply per day (two quarts for drinking, two of water for each person in your quarts for food preparation/sanitation)* household.



Food

Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking and little or no water. If you must heat food, pack a can of sterno. Select food items that are compact and lightweight.

*Include a selection of the following foods in your Disaster Supplies Kit:

Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits	Vitamins
and vegetables	Foods for infants, elderly persons
Canned juices, milk, soup	or persons on special diets
(if powdered, store extra water)	Comfort/stress foods — cookies,
Staples — sugar, salt, pepper	hard candy, sweetened cereals
High energy foods — peanut butter,	lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags
jelly, crackers, granloa bars, trail mix	



First Aid Kit

Assemble a first aid kit for your home and one for each car. A first aid kit* should include:

Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes 2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6) 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6) Hypoallergenic adhesive tape	Assorted sizes of safety pins Cleansing agent/soap Latex gloves (2 pair) Sunscreen
Triangular bandages (3) 2-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls) 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls) Scissors Tweezers Needle Moistened towelettes Antiseptic Thermometer Tongue blades (2) Tube of petroleum jelly or other	Aspirin or nonaspirin pain reliever Anti-diarrhea medication Antacid (for stomach upset) Syrup of Ipecac (use to induce vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center) Laxative Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)

Contact your local American Red Cross chapter to obtain a basic first aid manual.

d Supplies					
Needles, thread Medicine dropper Shut-off wrench, to turn off household gas and water Whistle Plastic sheeting Map of the area (for locating shelters)					
Sanitation ☐ Toilet paper, towelettes* ☐ Soap, liquid detergent* ☐ Feminine supplies* ☐ Personal hygiene items* ☐ Plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation ases) ☐ Plastic bucket with tight lid ☐ Disinfectant ☐ Household chlorine bleach					
Include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person. Sturdy shoes or work boots Rain gear* Blankets or sleeping bags* Hat and gloves Thermal underwear Sunglasses					
Special Items Remember family members with special needs, such as infants and elderly or disabled persons.					
 Entertainment - games and books Important Family Documents Keep these records in a waterproof, portable container. Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks and bonds Passports, social security cards, immunization records Bank account numbers Credit card account numbers and companies Inventory of valuable household goods, important telephone numbers Family records (birth, marriage, 					

☐ Extra eye glasses

SUGGESTIONS AND REMINDERS

Store your kit in a convenient place known to all family members. Keep a smaller version of the Disaster Supplies Kit in the trunk of your car.



- Keep items in air tight plastic bags.
- Change your stored water supply every six months so it stays fresh.
- Rotate your stored food every six months.
- Re-think your kit and family needs at least once a year. Replace batteries, update clothes, etc.
- Ask your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medications.



CREATE A FAMILY DISASTER PLAN

To get started...

Contact your local emergency management or civil defense office and your local American Red Cross chapter.

- Find out which disasters are most likely to happen in your community.
- Ask how you would be warned
- Find out how to prepare for each.

Meet with your family.

- Discuss the types of disasters that could occur.
- Explain how to prepare and respond.
- Discuss what to do if advised to evacuate.
- Practice what you have discussed.

Plan how your family will stay in contact if separated by disaster.

- Pick two meeting places:
 - 1) a location a safe distance from your home in case of fire.
 - 2) a place outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home.
- Choose an out-of-state friend as a "check-in-contact" for everyone to call.

Complete these steps.

- Post emergency telephone numbers by every phone.
- Show responsible family members how and when to shut off water, gas and electricity at main switches.

- Install a smoke detector on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms; test monthly and change the batteries two times each year.
- Contact your local fire department to learn about home fire hazards.
- Learn first aid and CPR. Contact your local American Red Cross chapter for information and training

Meet with your neighbors.

Plan how the neighborhood could work together after a disaster. Know your neighbor's skills (medical, technical). Consider how you could help neighbors who have special needs, such as elderly or disabled persons. Make plans for child care in case parents can't get home.

Remember to practice and maintain your plan.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community and Family Preparedness Program and the American Red Cross Community Disaster Education Program are nationwide efforts to help people prepare for disasters of all types. For more information, please contact your local emergency management office and American Red Cross chapter. This brochure and other preparedness materials are available by calling FEMA at 1-800-480-2520, or writing: FEMA, P.O. Box 2012, Jessup, MD 20794-2012. Publications are also available on the World Wide Web at:

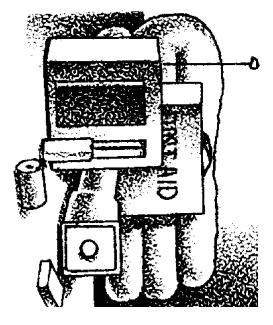
FEMA's Web site: http://www.fema.gov American Red Cross Web site: http://www.redcross.org

Local sponsorship provided by:

FEMA L- 189 ARC 4463

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